

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
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DNA on trial

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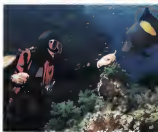
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Can the seven new channels survive?

70 A consumer backlash against cable company marketing plans got the seven new specialty channels off to a bad start in January. Now, with viewers facing the prospect of paying extra fees March 1 to keep most of the new services on their screens, Multivision's looks at what they are offering.



ENTERTAINMENT: photo by David Laundy; ART: photo by David Laundy; MUSIC: photo by David Laundy; POTTERINGHAM: photo by David Laundy

Dying dreams

Josephine Medford's do series of articles on the state of the Canadian economy and the search for work ("How bad can it get?" Cover, Jan. 23). These articles were made all the more poignant by the pictures of the lineup for jobs at General Motors of Canada Ltd., and by the stories of mainstream, everyday Canadians whose dreams can only have not been realized, but it is becoming increasingly evident, will never be realized. With the constant slide of the Canadian dollar and the apparent lack of resolve in addressing government spending, the Canadian public must be prepared for the medicine all Canadians (not just Albertans) will have to take in order to wrestle back control of our lives.

Alan N. Delaney,
Kelowna, B.C.

It is mind-boggling indeed to read that 25,000 men and women were desperate enough to stand in line overnight in the freezing cold for possible assembly-line work at General Motors. It is even more mind-boggling to read a couple of pages later that National Hockey League players earn an average of \$550,000 a season. Where are the priorities?

Wesley Zingales,
London, Ont.

The article "Looking for work" was indeed reminiscent of the Great Depression—two main things: no jobs. With 1.3 million Canadians officially unemployed, Canada is not in a position to sustain proposed immigration levels, because we simply cannot offer jobs to would-be new Canadians. Clearly, new immigrants avoid the unemployment pool to the direct detriment of those young Canadians who are trapped there. Our government must develop a plausible immigration formula in which numbers admitted relate directly to our unemployment statistics.

D. F. Melosky
Edmonton

Third World status

Deirdre McNamara's trivialization of The Wall Street Journal's comparison of Canada to a Third World debtor ("The third option," The Bottom Line, Jan. 23) once more demonstrates the unwillingness of Canadians and the Canadian media to seriously accept the magnitude of Canada's



Lineup at GM: 20,000 men and women stood in overnight in freezing cold

local crisis. When will Canadian finally understand that we cannot keep borrowing to pay for our lavish lifestyle? The great assets of Canada referred to by McNamara were all paid for, in large part, by borrowing. When taxpayers stop lending to us, the result will be a massive social and financial upheaval surpassing anything we have previously experienced.

J. J. Elmi,
Newmarket, Ont.

Thanks for standing up for us. Deirdre McNamara. Gee whiz, I was ready to saddle up the burro and head for the hills. Third World, indeed. Your column is a lifesaver. I'll pull back to reality for these Wall Street Journal dreamers. For a moment, you stuffed them back into the reelin' mule box where they belong.

Randy C. Smith,
Kelowna, B.C.

A bleak future?

We have heard much recently about the disgusting behavior of the Canadian Airborne Regiment. It was, consequently, very strange to read Peter C. Newman's quotation of Graham Clarke, partner of a Vancouver-based chartering company, to the effect that we need to spend money on the military because "it builds character and values that are the underpinning this country cannot afford to do without" ("Militarism's Shill: defense spending," B.C. The Network's Business, Jan. 23). If that is where our values and character formations are taking place, Canada's future is certainly bleak.

Terrence Tieszen,
Newfield, Man. St.

New horizons

For the first time recently, I took my five-year-old son to a junior hockey league game at the local arena. Despite being the first night of scheduled NHL games following the labor dispute ("Hockey rights in back," Sports, Jan. 23), the stands were three-quarters full. For a total of \$24.75, we had a ball. Watching the NHL players and owners haggle for the past few months has put me off watching their games on TV. We, however, will be back to watch the Surrey Eagles.

James L. Marks,
Surrey, B.C. St.

We had the chance to watch the Canadian junior hockey team play at the world championship while we were visiting Ontario over Christmas. It was interesting to see players play for their hearts, each other and their country instead of their wallets.

Frank and Jane Lee,
Ipswich, Nova St.

Getting results

I'm embarrassed by MP Dennis Mills's quote about a possible rise in taxes: "Canadians will complain for a few minutes, and then they'll roll over" ("The budget: bungle," from the ribbit, Jan. 18). How true. If there are tax increases, Canadians will shrug off the federal budget—but it will be too late. Look at the results they get by protesting before the new cable TV rates took place.

Norm Wolfe,
Quebec, B.C.

Readers are welcome to write letters to the editor, but please keep them short and to the point. Please include your name and address (no P.O. boxes), and daytime telephone number. Write letters to the Editor, Business magazine, 170 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 2N7. Fax: (416) 593-7720. E-mail: letters@business.ca

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De Kruis (Johannesburg) in 1990. Sublet



White Elephants - Sublet Game Reserve

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COLUMBIA



Baleful feminism and O.J. Simpson

BY BARBARA AMTEL

The familiar "ohh" sound in my head took place midway to the prosecutor's last opening statement in the O.J. Simpson case. It was musing: chocolate biscuits at the time and, along with many other female viewers, making a determined effort to choke out casual thoughts about O.J. His prison police secret only to make him look more handsome than ever.

Let me say immediately that I can't comment on his guilt or innocence at this point. But for now, I am going to assume that Simpson is guilty of murder to discuss my arguments about the prosecution's tactics from my personal bias.

The "ohh" occurred when the prosecuting attorney told the court that Simpson was guilty of "conscious abuse" of his wife, Nicole. I thought, *Economics abuse!* This phrase was unfamiliar to me, but I assumed it referred to cultural oppression, that is, the "economic abuse" of Nicole Brown Simpson referred to her habit of giving her expensive gifts such as a Porsche, of providing her with a standard of living so that she didn't need to work, and of giving her gifts of jewelry. Ohh!

There is no good explaining why a husband giving his wife, or indeed his estranged wife, presents a not an abuse act. If it were virtually every husband in North America would stand correct and many would stand accused of trying to "control" their wives. Indeed, most human beings first bring to these arguments would immediately argue their spouses to "economically abuse" them in the name of "control." They would also decry the prosecution had lost its marbles. But here is the point. Let us assume, as I said earlier, that Simpson is guilty and should be punished for what is a truly heinous crime. Why would the prosecution undermine its own case with this glibly used word?

The prosecution appears to have significant forensic evidence to use against Simpson, such as blood and hairs that match up with those of the murder victims.

This may be the highest-profile murder of our century, but the most obvious motive has been with us century upon century

Prosecutors are under no requirement to supply a motive for a murder, but motive is always a strong reinforcing point, particularly if the forensic evidence is not actually as strong as suggested. This murder may be the highest-profile murder of our century, but the most obvious motive has been with us century upon century. When our number of a family kills another, the motive is almost always greed or jealousy.

Since Nicole Brown Simpson had no material interest that could be the object of Simpson's greed, that leaves jealousy. What we seem to have here is a person deeply in love with his wife. Unfortunately, as he all know, such love can take a convoluted turn and become obsessive. That, the prosecution could argue with convincing examples, is what happened in this case. The Simpson marriage was volatile, the evidence will show that they fought and that, on at least one occasion, he hit his wife. The prosecution could easily argue that the cancer spread, and the result was murder.

Instead, it seems to be mounting a full-scale effort to turn the case into a tabloid portrayal of males against females. They are mixing the case with all the shills, the je-

gion and ideological baggage of the feminist worldview—demanding a man for buying his wife gifts and supporting her, instead of sending her to work. While American society, on the one hand, extols the virtues of the family, makes loud noises about the need for strength of men and points out that the disappearance of the traditional household is one of the major causes in the breakdown of modern societies, the State vs. O.J. Simpson is mounting to the temptation to prosecute in feminist ideological terms.

I don't want to overstate matters, but imagine this. Let us say we are in 1935 Nazi Germany faced with a Jew charged with the murder of a Gentile woman with whom he is obsessively in love. Let us say there is some pretty solid, circumstantial evidence to indicate that the Jewish man is the culprit, and there is no clearly reason that he should not be tried for murder. But can you imagine what the tone and tenor of that case would be? One would not blame the prosecution for stressing motive. It would simply be that stressing motive in the ideological terminology of the period would be as wrong as it would not simply be a case of saying this man was obsessive about Miss X and was watching and besetting her, but rather saying that it's just like a Jew to buy her a car, give her money and then stalk and murder her if he cannot "control" her. So, let's make "bale" for "bale" and "poor" for "poor."

The Simpson prosecutors have won the right to present evidence of the "battered wife" syndrome to further its ideological use that abusive males kill wives they cannot control. This will give the defense the opportunity to present evidence from the "expert" on battered women, someone called Lenore Walker, who, apparently, does not feel that Simpson fits the classic type of wife beater—whatever that is. She will also make the intelligent statement that the statistical leap between men who smack their wives and those who murder them is a very long leap. The attempt to put an equation mark to such a pattern and murder seems to stick to the cross wires of the mother of the battered wife syndrome.

What we are seeing is the pressure of inflation and the unresolvable, but the inflation of the case. The history of totalitarianism has extreme feminism are recognized with such extremes of masculine societies. When society returns, people will find it outrageous that these things were once believed.

It is possible that this case is being conducted by a prosecutorial team that has not only bought into masculine feminism, but, for some reason, has become convinced that almost everyone in America has bought into it as well. It is, by part, a strategy of a jury of ordinary citizens, by portraying every act of spousal brutality as a statistical accident at control. The only logical conclusion is that the case is not just possibly the case that an estranged husband or demented boyfriend took the age-old technique of winning back the female with a car or two, she will soonally show "conscious abuse" that I wouldn't bank on it.

SELLING CANADA

On a tour of Latin America, Jean Chrétien's message is: trade equals jobs and growth

BY WARREN CARAGATA

Up the Pan-American Highway from Santiago, on the route that leads north to mining country, a small Alberta company has set up shop to repair hydraulic motors and pumps. With an investment of only \$775,000, Piton Hydrolics is far from the biggest Canadian company making Chile its new home and for local expansion in Latin America. But as a small company making a go of it in a new market, it is the kind of success story the Canadian government likes. So last week, Education critic Robert Bourque and his Chilean colleagues took a few minutes to give a guided tour of their small workshop to Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. The summer-day hills and the high distant ridge of the Andes do not bring to mind the Chilean countryside near Valparaiso, but something in the scene, outside the swirl of machine oil, reminded Chrétien of home. Posing for a picture, his arms draped over the shoulders of the Chilean mechanics, Chrétien recalled that his father, Willie, had shared their trade. "My father worked repairing jumps in the paper mills of his life," he was working to open business deals on a six-country, 15-day trade mission to Latin America, it was a small but telling moment. "Canadians are fortunate to see the world of opportunities that surround us," Chrétien said.

The opportunities were much in evidence in Argentina, Chile and Brazil, the three key stops on the tour, and the overwhelming emphasis on trade was in keeping with a prime minister who sees his role outside the country more as salesman than statesman. The deals were all to keep pace with the economic and political transformations that have overthrown many Latin American countries now embracing democracy and free trade after decades of dictatorships, instability and closed economies. In Argentina, Canadian companies used the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit to sign \$294 million in deals, amid recent plans and more tentative proposals. In Chile, where Canada is already the second-largest foreign investor, the deals and new deals and boosterish deals totaled \$1.7 billion. And in Brazil, the total came to more than \$600 million. The political mission to return back home was clear. "Trade abroad means jobs and growth at home," Chrétien told business executives during a luncheon speech in Buenos Aires, held by the Argentine Chamber of Commerce.

But there was another political message among the dollar signs: Canada's burgeoning business ties with Latin America—highlighted by the proposed acquisition of Chile in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)—is intended, in part, to offset the financial influence of the United States, which now takes 50 per cent of Canadian exports. And seeking a counterbalance to the Americans is not just a Canadian goal. As Chilean President Eduardo Frei told



Chrétien's last week: "Here in Latin America, we need an equilibrium in the face of this great partner, the United States" (page 39)

Chrétien's journey marked the largest trade mission Canada has ever sponsored in Latin America. Unlike the China trade mission last November, there were no prisoners to cook. But the delegation did include more than 500 business executives, representing a wide range of industries. And it was also the first time a Canadian prime minister had paid an official visit to Chile or Argentina. Chrétien also made brief stops in Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago at the start of

the trip and was to spend a day in Costa Rica meeting with Central American leaders before returning to Ottawa on Jan. 30. The scope of the trip, said Chilean Foreign Minister Jose Miguel Insulza in an interview, was a welcome sign "of Canada's wish to move much closer to the countries of this region."

The Latin American tour also dealt with some issues that went beyond business. In Santiago, Chrétien announced that Ottawa would lift visa requirements for Chileans travelling to Canada, effective Feb. 1. And in Brazil, Chrétien praised President Henrique Cardoso about his concerns over David Spencer, of Montreal, and Christine Lamont, of Langley, B.C., who were sent given a 28-year

participant in the Latin American trade activities, is an enthusiastic supporter of the way Chrétien handles himself abroad. "He really believes this is his role," says d'Aquino, "that he is the chief salesman." Not that Chrétien is shy about scoring a few political points at the same time. The Prime Minister pointedly noted that while he was discussing up trade in Latin America, Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau was in France trying to drum up support for a referendum (page 31). Quebecers, Chrétien said, would much rather have their politicians devote themselves to economic issues.

But with Canada's companies investing billions in Latin America—\$3.7 billion alone in Brazil, Argentina and Chile—some critics wonder whether Canadians are getting jobs, or losing them. Chrétien admitted in an interview with the *Chilean daily El Mercurio* that the capital outflow poses some concern. But he insisted that the long-term effects will mean a healthier Canadian economy. Profits from foreign investments help keep Canadian companies strong, provide jobs in services and generate new export markets for other Canadian companies. Chrétien and his wife use Piton Hydrolics as an example. The company set up operations in Chile to follow its customers in the mining industry. It buys equipment from Canadian suppliers, it employs extra Canadian staff to handle the affairs of its subsidiary, and its profits get sent back to Alberta. Trade Minister Ivo Mackenzie, who accompanied Chrétien on the mission, said Canadian companies have no choice in as tight global economies but to look abroad. "Trade today is largely irreversible," he says. "The two are virtually indistinguishable."

One of the biggest deals announced during the mission involves expansion of a medical plant in southern Chile owned by Melusken Corp., of Vancouver, that will become the largest such operation in the world. As an indication of how barriers between South American countries are coming down, Melusken, which is 25 per cent owned by Alberta-based Nova Corp., will get its natural gas jetback from Argentina—a nation traditionally at loggerheads with Chile over the border question. Nova is also involved, with other partners, in a \$1.3-billion bid to construct and operate a natural gas pipeline across the Andes from southern Argentina to energy-rich Chile, supplying Santiago and the industrial southern city of Concepcion.

While the announcement of the two projects would have happened even if Chrétien had stayed home, Noranda International president Ken Jespersen said the symbolism of the Prime Minister's trip pays dividends. "Having your government behind you as you invest or trade in other countries always helps." Noranda's stake in Chile, through its interests in Talconbridge Ltd., could get even larger over the coming weeks if Talconbridge exercises its option to pick up half of Bolivia's interest in the Collahuasi copper mine near the Bolivian border—an area that Bolivia says is "more than likely" to accrue. The mine would be one of the world's highest-grade. Such deals, said Chrétien, are a case of upside-by-business leaders that return to Latin America will end one.

If true, that would be a welcome change. This is not the first time that Canada has discovered Latin America. Chrétien likes to boast that Michael Sney, his father's lawyer, has long experience in the region. However, his involvement with Brazilian Light and Traction, Brazilian Light and Traction, bought out by the government, and then put on hold of the money back in Canada, where it became Brascan. Indeed, Canadian government officials say that, too often, Canadian companies have pulled out

Chrétien inspects a police guard in Santiago: "world of opportunities"

afterwards in 1980 for the kidnapping of a Brazilian business executive. Canada wants the Brazilian to let her per se serve that interests as a Canadian citizen. Canada and Chile also agreed to support each other's bid for future terms on the United Nations Security Council.

The trip was, however, an overwhelmingly mercantile affair and there were no speeches from the Prime Minister about the Thomas d'Aquino, president of the Business Council on National Issues, and a

week that the problems in the Airborne had already been solved by the time the damage tape videos showed the public. Roy told reporters in Ottawa that of the 800 soldiers who had served in Somalia in 1993, only 335 were still with the regiment and 50 had left the Forces altogether. In addition to the 33 who have stood tall, Roy said a "number" had been disciplined by the military, and that his office had spent considerable time reviewing personnel policies. But efforts to restore the Airborne's reputation had not been successful, he conceded. Still, Roy did not question the government's decision—and

reused to let the Airborne end its life honorably. "I will permit the regiment to exit our order of battle with dignity," he said.

Other senior officers say their reputations put on the line when the public inquiry started, and observers expect open disagreement among some of the officers involved. In late 1993, the regiment's then-commander, Lt.-Col. Paul Mercenell, had named his own person of a rogue element within one of the Airborne's three units known as 3 Comm. du Despatch. His warning, the regiment was sent on peacekeeping duty in Somalia and Mercenell himself was replaced as leader of

the Airborne. Mercenell, who told Maclean's last week from Bernini, where he is a staff intelligence officer at NATO headquarters, that he was "very satisfied" by the government's decision, said he had few strong questions regarding discipline under his command. Roy-Gren Ernest Berni—Mercenell's direct superior—and retired Maj Gen Louis MacKenzie were the key men in the decision to remove Mercenell and send the whole regiment to Somalia. MacKenzie, who wore an Airborne beret during television interviews last week to symbolize his support for the regiment, is anxious to tell his side of the story—and maintains that he acted to correct disciplinary troubles before the regiment was sent to Somalia.

The inquiry will likely also focus on the nearly two-week delay in releasing news of the torture and death of Somali teenager Shabaz Ateer while in custody of 3 Comm. du Despatch in March 1993. At the same time, it is expected to examine the roles played by the chief of defence staff at the time, Admiral Jack Anderson, and then Defence Minister Gin Campbell, who was ordering the leadership of the Progressive Conservative party in early 1995. The inquiry will also likely see dramatic photographic evidence of the abuse and murder of Somalis provided by army surgeon Maj. Barry Armstrong, whose accusations of a high level of cover-up at the events in Somalia forced Collette to order the inquiry last November.

Roy said last week that his staff at Land Forces is already analyzing how best to continue Canada's overseas capability since the Airborne is disbanded. Likely by late spring or early summer. One option is to give one battalion as a free-lance infantry regiment on airborne capability. Another is to have one can-poly in each regiment take parolee training, and bring them together from time to time for joint exercises. A third option, popular with veterans, is to merge one of Canadian Forces' elite battalions which served with distinction in the Second World War. But Dyer, noting budget constraints, takes issue with the idea that Canada's army must have an airborne-capable component for NATO and UN disaster strikes. He also points to the fact that the Canadian Forces' elite battalions are the "Jeep" of the army. "The idea that we'll need to drop an airborne unit in the north to rescue a downed soldier or to fight Somalia seems to me that I wouldn't spend \$10 on it," said Dyer.

Last week's decision prompted fears and bitter recriminations among infantry soldiers in the Canadian Forces, as well as among veterans who want to see wearing the paratrooper's distinctive maroon beret. One soldier at Petawawa put it this way: "To me, the Airborne is like a wife you never told you loved. And now it's gone." For him and others, the government's quick decision to kill off the regiment will not be forgiving, nor forgiving



Parizeau and Séguin agree that France would support the separatists.

CANADA

Paris power play

Jacques Parizeau enjoys a warm reception in France

In the world of international diplomacy, a little thing can say a lot. When Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau visited the French National Assembly last week, he entered through the ornate Napoleon Gates—and French officials were at pains to stress that he was the first foreign visitor to use the gates since American president Woodrow Wilson in 1919. The president of the Assembly, Philippe Seguen, went further than most senior French politicians have gone in recent years in stating it as support for Parizeau's plans to lead Quebec to independence. France, he told Parizeau in remarks that obviously pleased the Quebec premier, "will stretch by your side at the speed and in the direction you choose."

Throughout his four-day visit to Paris, Parizeau seized every occasion to lay out his case for Quebec's sovereignty. Aware that the French government would not, and could not, publicly take sides on the issue of Quebec's future, Parizeau asked only that the French agree to formally recognize an independent Quebec if the province's voters have had a mandate for sovereignty in the upcoming referendum. By breaking his objectives, the premier was able to obtain pretty much what he wanted. In the key political encounter of the visit, French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur appeared to promise that

France would provide Quebec early recognition of the Parti Québécois government was its referendum. After Parizeau asked Balladur, a candidate for the French presidency in spring, to accompany to the next president that France "approach with sympathy the new country that will appear," Balladur replied with elaborate caution yet unambiguous meaning: "The premier, Mr. Parizeau, has just made recommendations. I have no doubt they will be followed."

From the outset, Parizeau sought to reassure the French with his cautious demeanor—a sharp contrast to French memories of his tempestuous predecessor as campaigning for Quebec independence. René Lévesque, who ruled Paris in 1977. While Parizeau avoided a plaque in the National Assembly commemorating Lévesque's visit, he carefully stressed that both Quebec's leadership and the times have changed enormously since the failure of Lévesque's own referendum on independence in 1980. "Quebec's sovereignty is far more possible today than it was in 1977," he said. "The French people's opinion has changed."

Parizeau also managed to spark a lively spark between Canadian officials in Paris and Seguen, the Assembly president who gave him the warmest endorsement at the French politicians he met. The day before

Parizeau visited the Assembly, Canadian Ambassador Bernard Bouchard attempted to present Seguen by participating in a Quebec newspaper's "house corner" in French politics—and added for good measure that most of the leaders Parizeau would be meeting would not be in power in six months because of the impending French elections. In Ottawa, the Bloc Québécois immediately denounced that the government for Bouchard for attending Seguen. Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Gauthier brushed off the protest, but Bouchard thought it best to make a formal apology to Seguen, saying that no offence had been intended. Seguen replied with magnanimous dignity: "To be identified, I would have had to be listening."

Parizeau also scored well in the French news media. His visit received wide coverage in leading newspapers and on television, in sharp contrast to the sparse attention paid to Prime Minister Jean Charest's twelfth official visit to Paris in early December. Much of the attention focused on Parizeau himself, who had been virtually unknown to the French public, but the business press also examined the chances of a sovereign Quebec making it economically. The influential business daily *Le Monde Diplomatique* summed up its headline: "Quebec has the potential for 'sovereignty'." And Parizeau got another boost when Sir Arnold and colleagues, led by prominent attorney Max Gold and Jean Dussault, issued a public "appeal" in favor of Quebec sovereignty.

Most heartening for Parizeau, however, was his reception by the politicians. Balladur's official residence. Balladur is the majority favorite to succeed President François Mitterrand—who is all but certain to retire and who made no public comment after meeting Parizeau over lunch—after elections in May. The prime minister issued a few remarks in private with Parizeau before the two came emerged to stage an accord renewing scientific, technical and cultural co-operation between France and Quebec. That was when Parizeau made his convoluted appeal to Balladur that the next president support early recognition of a sovereign Quebec. "I told you, Mr. Balladur, my sympathy," Balladur's adviser an international affairs, Bernard Repiquette, later told little about that France would heed Quebec's call. "If the referendum's answer is Yes to sovereignty, they can expect France's recognition and support," he said. The outcome was clear: Parizeau's case has been heard. Still, as Charest pointed out to reporters during his own tour of South America last week, the battle for sovereignty is being fought at home—and at the tables of Paris.

PETER LEWIS in Paris

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in Ottawa and ROBERT CARAGAZIAN
in Toronto, Glaxo

Dreams of glory

Halifax prepares to play host to the G-7 leaders

U.S. President Bill Clinton blowing his saxophone at a concert on Citadel Hill. Media helicopters swirl. Sun-Dominion and Ocean County scarfing down lobster as a downtown seafood restaurant. Boleterial limousines carrying Helmut Kohl, John Major and the other leaders of the world's most powerful nations through city streets. These are just a few of the images that have tantalized the people of Halifax since it was announced last May that their city will host the annual economic sum-

mit. Halifax waterfront. Not a moment too soon for local organizers and still from the participating countries, who were anxious to present with their own advance work. But first they had to wait for Prime Minister Jean Chretien, who on Jan. 10 personally toured three potential sites for the G-7 summit, to make his final selection. According to his advisers, Chretien was heavily involved, not just the G-7 summit marks the first time he will play host to many of the world's major leaders. As a spokesman for Chretien told Marston's last week "He

and expensive social events of the past and urging the participants to cut down on the huge entourage that usually attend the meetings. He has also stressed that the cost of the 1996 summit, which will include the leaders of the G-7 nations (Canada, the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain and Italy) as well as Russian leader Boris Yeltsin—cannot exceed the \$20 million price tag for the 1986 G-7 gathering in Toronto.

"Our challenge," notes Richard Cameron, head of the city of Halifax's summit team, "is being able to do more with less."

Not that anyone in Halifax is complaining—particularly now that the host city can start spending the \$4.3 million it has earmarked for paving parking, installing Victorian-style street lamps and generally sprucing up its downtown to give an interesting face for the world. Declared Halifax mayor Walter Fitzgerald: "We've been an underdog for years, and all of a sudden we're taking centre stage."

Of course, the big money will pour into the city in June when the 3,000 delegates, 3,000 media representatives and 2,000 security personnel descend upon Halifax's hotels, restaurants, bars and downtown businesses. For months, organizers have been flooded with calls from companies and individuals anxious to become part of Summit Square, which will provide food, information and entertainment for the delegates and press. At the same time, both the city and province have to broaden the economic impact of the event by creating a week-long cultural festival catering to tourists.

The main economic benefits, however, may come later. "The short-term impact will be terrific," says Elizabeth Mills, the coordinator of preparations for Nova Scotia's national convention. "But in the long run, this should raise our profile in the world and increase tourism and trade opportunities." The city even hopes the free advertising will help bolster its dream of linking for a national Olympic bid selection early in the next century.

Despite Halifax's relatively small size, Ontario announced no trouble finding rooms for the visiting delegates and media who will cover the event from a trade centre and sports-entertainment complex a few blocks from the G-7 meetings. As far as security, more than 300 RCMP officers have already completed special training courses in the Halifax area on everything from high-speed driving to guarding toys and ensuring no-one's Shop-vac'd. Organizers have already started the economic promotion of the event in the city through a series of seminars. Come June, though, the mistakes—and the excitement—will be for real.

JAMES DE MONT on Halifax with LOUISE FISHER in Ontario



Simon at home, on Macmillan's Telegraph cover (below). "I'm expected to deliver"

The Arctic advocate

Mary Simon champions northern causes

BY TOM FENNEL

There is an old copy of the Macmillan Telegraph magazine mounted in the front hall of the author's Ottawa home. From its cover, Mary May Simon, a young Inuit girl pictured against the vast whiteness of the Arctic tundra, smiles back at the reader. Forty-two years old, she has passed upon Simon appeared on the cover of the now defunct magazine early in the 1980s federal election campaign. And it came at a time of growing cooperation between the world's eight circumpolar nations—Canada, the United States, Russia, Poland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark, which governs Greenland. With the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Arctic countries have



Arctic issues ever since. Standing at foot of the falling Telegraph cover, Simon told Macmillan that she was already left the previous "Expectations are very high in the North," she said. "I'm expected to deliver."

The appointment of Simon, the first aboriginal person to become a Canadian ambassador, fulfilled a Liberal foreign policy commitment made during

the 1980 federal election campaign. And it came at a time of growing cooperation between the world's eight circumpolar nations—Canada, the United States, Russia, Poland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark, which governs Greenland. With the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Arctic countries have

ties policy from military security to civilian mental protection. Now, many Canadian northerners hope that Simon will be able to convince other polar nations to go one step further and even to Arctic council. The council would include various government ministers, and develop binding policies on a number of shared concerns, including environmental protection. And last last month, Simon took her campaign to Washington, where she lobbied senior U.S. state department officials on the need for the council. She told Simon: "When the council reaches a commitment, the powers must should have the will to address the issue."

Longtime northern affairs champions believe Simon's appointment also clearly indicates that Ottawa policymakers are putting a far greater priority on Arctic issues. Terry Fong, executive director of the Ottawa-based Canadian Arctic Resource Committee, describes Simon as "a dynamic, hard and shrewd above most northern leaders." Simon, he adds, should be able to focus the government's attention on the mounting evidence that Canada's fragile Arctic environment is threatened by pollution from other polar countries. "Environmental security

has become the number 1 foreign policy objective for Canada in the Arctic realm," says Fong. "Simon's appointment is evidence that the government understands this change."

The Inuit people of the Arctic also have a more practical agenda for the new ambassador. Kujataq, president of the Inuit Tapscott Association of Canada, the elected body that represents the 40,000 Inuit in Northern Canada, says her people also want Simon to help bring the Arctic economy into the 21st century by expanding their traditional resource-based industries. In part, says Kujataq, this could be done by allowing outside business to export more products, such as seal fur and meat abroad. To do so, however, will require negotiating a number of international treaties that prohibit the Marine Mammal Protection Act, which limits trade in animal byproducts. "No order to have jobs for our people and have food for the table, we need to find the markets," says Kujataq. "Simon could assist us in meeting with other senior government officials in other parts of the world such as Japan."

Recent treaties, particularly related to the task. Life expectancy of her generation, she stresses two willingly different cultures. This decision is increasingly evident on the front pages of her bi-weekly magazine. Simon in Ottawa, where a weekend news program is being broadcast from her home in the Inuit town, which she has been based, former CIBC northern affairs reporter Whit Fraser, Arctic images abound in print.



Fitzgerald in front of building where leaders will meet: "we're taking centre stage"

mal of the G-7 leaders—representing the world's seven largest industrial democracies—this June. So far, the building has been relatively subdued: a low-cost visit from the Italian ambassador to Canada, some Italian journalists and a Japanese government minister. Make no mistake, though, the G-7 summit is already putting Halifax in the spotlight where she would the Hollywood game show *The Price Is Right* decide to give away an inexpensive trip to the Nova Scotia capital as a prize to someone?

And new preparations are finally being in earnest for the biggest event in Halifax in decades. Last week, after months of deliberation, Ottawa announced the site for the meeting—a museum and office building on the

wants to make sure Halifax and Canada are showcased properly. "Among other things, that means putting someone ahead of style. And that may help explain why he vetoed the city's historic Citadel fortress in the main meeting site, choosing instead a new office building located locally in the Green Zone."

Chretien is also determined to stage a far less regal G-7 meeting than has become the custom—in his words, a "Chevy summit." Last year, G-7 leaders gathered inside the splendor of a palace in Naples, Italy—a \$50-million meeting that produced headline photos but little in the way of significant agreements. Chretien wants to make the Halifax meeting a more modest and productive affair—talking down, for starters, the busy

ings, drawings and sculptures—including a succinct status book topped with a small carved polar bear. But when she talks politics, the dark-haired ambassador, who has three grown children from a previous marriage, sounds like someone who is equally comfortable in the corridors of power. Simon confides her father with teaching her not only how to drive a rifle and skin a caribou, but to thrive in the outside world as well. "He made an ice land comfortable in Western culture," says Simon. "He believed in being well-educated and working with determination to get through things."

Today, Simon, who holds honorary doctorates of law from both McGill and Queen's universities returns as often as she can to Kuangang, a settlement of 1,700 people near the mouth of the Koluswa River on the coast of Ungava Bay, 1,400 km north of Montreal. Most of her eight brothers and sisters still live in the area and she often joins them on hunting and fishing expeditions across the tundra. And even when she is home in Ottawa, where the family is often stocked with wild game, the North is never far from her conversation. In fact, when a *Maclean's* reporter visited, she was joking with Fraser over how to properly skin a caribou. At every opportunity the couple take their canoe to the nearest lake or river. Such outings help her cope with life in Ottawa. "Everything down here is very compensatory," says Simon. "That the land itself, to change and are not always stuck in the same rut viewpoint."

Simon has been adapting most of her life. She is the second oldest of eight children raised by John and Nancy May, the latter an Inuit. Her father, who is white, was originally from Manitoba, led in the early 1950s took a job as manager of the Hudson Bay post in northern Quebec, trading dry goods and other supplies for furs. For the first 15 years of her life, Simon grew up like many other Inuit children in the community, learning to hunt and swim across the snow in a dog sled. "We had hunting and fishing camps," recalls Simon. "So we lived out in the country most of the time."

Simon took her early schooling through correspondence courses under her father's tutelage. In 1960, when she was 15, she left home to continue her studies in Colorado Springs, Colo., where she lived with friends of her family. She returned to northern Quebec after graduating from high school and in 1969 she joined the CBC as a radio producer. (Long stories from remote corners of the Canadian Arctic. Her work with the CBC also brought her into contact with Hynda Quebec, which was then proposing to build the James Bay power project. As she learned more about the project, which included desamming major rivers in the western James Bay region, she became increasingly concerned about its impact on native people. In 1982 she was elected president of Midlink Corp.—the organization created to administer the funds that the Inuit received from the development.

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Heads Simon: "There were a few aboriginal people on one side, and the government negotiating with you with a lot of resources available to them."

Simon's involvement with Midlink also brought her into contact with the Inuit Computer Conference (ICC). The conference, founded in 1977, represents more than 115,000 Inuit people living in the Arctic countries. It was struggling with many of the same environmental, social and economic issues confronting the aboriginal people of northern Canada. Simon, who served as president of the ICC from 1986 to 1990, says she was struck by how much the life of each country had in common. Chief among their concerns, the desire to protect their traditional lifestyle from environmental damage and sustained economic development. Oliver Simon: "We don't want to change our way of life, which is tied to the environment as a living resource."

This unique culture is increasingly threatened by pollution from the Russian Arctic. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the outside world learned that Russia had dumped radioactive material and other toxic wastes into the Arctic. As well, there have been numerous oil spills, including one in October in Siberia that American officials say may have dumped three million barrels of oil into the tundra. An Arctic crisis, says Simon, could escalate among international agreements to control pollution in the North—a need clearly demonstrated by the latest Siberian spill. "You thought there was an Arctic environment protection strategy," says Simon. "They [the dispossessed nations] were not able to meet these challenges."

That may soon change. Under Republican presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, the United States opposed creation of the Arctic council, arguing that it could hinder American military strategies in the region. But the U.S. policy towards the Arctic appears to be shifting under President Bill Clinton, who has declared his support for more cooperation in the region. Following her meetings in Washington, Simon said she intends to meet with representatives from the other circumpolar nations in brief talks on the U.S. position, which she described as quite positive. "I'm optimistic," says Simon.

For Simon and her fellow Inuit, the stakes are increasingly high. She firmly believes that fostering better economic and diplomatic links among Arctic nations could help ease a number of crushing social ills, from alcoholism to suicide, which are blamed on lack of employment in the Far North. Central to that effort, she adds, is the need to promote active involvement in governments like the Inuit-dominated territory of Nunavut, which is to be established in Canada's Eastern Arctic by the end of the century. "There has to be a transfer of power to new institutions," says Simon. "That is what people want and that is what should happen." Northerners are counting on Simon to help them make it happen. □

The budget balance

Marcel Massé says Ottawa must walk a delicate line

Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Marcel Massé chaired the cabinet committee that identified major spending cuts for the upcoming federal budget. He twice in March's controversial offer Mary Joanne last week on Ottawa Express.

Maclean's: How did you achieve consensus on the cuts?

Massé: At the beginning, I thought that it would be extraordinarily difficult to get a consensus on such difficult decisions. There were some extremely difficult discussions. But regional ministers, in the process of deciding what was good for their region, became aware that, in order to satisfy their regional interests properly in the Canada of today, they had to satisfy national interests. That is, if they safeguarded regional interests somewhere in the East or the West but, in the process, they made it impossible to

become the referendum are better served by having a federal government that is a good government in the field of fiscal responsibility. Quebecers will believe that a new reality is emerging in a federation that is fairly responsible.

Maclean's: How will the commitment of federal spending affect federal-provincial relations?



Massé: What will impress Quebecers most?

Massé: If something is to be done by the job he sector, which level of government is the most efficient at delivering the service? That means a redefinition of responsibilities. We also have action plans that include a list of all areas of friction between the federal government and each province and territory. So far, we have concluded 64 agreements with the provinces. In the field of the environment, for instance, there were inspectors at pulp and

paper mills from the federal level; the provincial level and the municipal level. Now, we have one inspector. It is a small change. But we have to do that in more fields, go at it, problem by problem. Rather than discussing the big constitutional principles—where we cannot reach agreement anyway. March and Charbonneau indicated that—go at it the other way—identify areas of friction and solve them. The process of reduction of overlap and duplication is a long-term process. You cannot do it in three months because it is an ongoing problem. What you can do is give enough proof that this is the way to deal with friction in a federation. People have got the impression that if you make a constitutional amendment, you have solved your problems for all time. This is not true. This is decreasing in color. The world around us is changing all the time and, therefore, the relationship that must exist between the federal government and the provinces must also change all the time. You could not argue that by setting it into a constitutional guarantee that you will have eternal problems in the future. Because, as the solutions change, your constitution prevents you from creating an adaptable solution.

Maclean's: What are the implications for constitutional reform?

Massé: Harmony is a good message. There are areas in the territory that should be done by the federal government. One of these is international marketing. Another is research and development, for instance, research on the space business. The reality is that, in every field, we are not looking at jurisdictions in such. We are looking at practical things. If that leads to realizations of responsibilities, fine. That realization of responsibilities is not a zero-sum game. In a country where technology change, where technology methods change very quickly, the answer to the question, "Who can do something more efficiently?" is a changing answer. And, therefore, you should not embody that in a constitution. You should embody that in a federal provincial agreement based on efficiency that can be changed if changes in technology and information abilities make a different answer more efficient.

Maclean's: Will the process continue after the next budget?

Massé: Yes. Program review is not a one-time lifetime affair that you do and then you leave. Program review is an ongoing process (that is changing very quickly). And therefore, what you need is a government that is not afraid to go back to the drawing board. In my view, you have to have a program review process that remains, and it should start functioning as soon as the budget is over.

KEMANO SCRAPPED

British Columbia's new government scrapped the \$1-billion power plant development known as the Kemano Cancellation Project—even though a private company, Alcan Smelters and Chemicals Ltd., has already sunk \$535 million into the project. Premier Mike Harcourt said that Kemano—which was approved jointly by Ottawa and the former B.C. Social Credit government in 1987—designed to destroy the lucrative salmon fishery downstream in the Fraser River.

A GRISLY DISCOVERY

RMP officers found the body of Melissa Carpenter, 23, of Surrey, B.C., in the rugged Fraser Canyon, about 160 km east of Vancouver. Carpenter, who disappeared on Jan. 6, had been bound and stabbed. Her suspected abductor, Fernando Aguiar, killed himself in High River, Alta., on Jan. 15. Carpenter's father, Steve, said that his daughter's death showed the need for tougher laws to keep violent offenders in jail.

MANNING'S TAX WARNING

Reform party leader Preston Manning launched a protest campaign aimed at heading off tax increases in Finance Minister Paul Martin's upcoming budget. At a rally in Vancouver, Manning warned that Canadians will face massive tax hikes if he does not protest loudly before the budget, especially in the Finance Ministry. He urged voters to organize anti-tax rallies and to show Martin and Liberal MPs with letters opposing higher taxes.

BARNS AND THE LAW

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that bars can be held responsible for leaving to accident victims of patrons who leave their establishments drunk. The ruling was the first of its kind by Canada's top court.

A PROTEST FIZZLES

University and college students staged a day of rallies across the country to protest proposed federal funding cuts. But organizers fell far short of their goal of getting 100,000 to turn out as most students stayed in class.

GLOOMY FISHERIES

Federal surveys showed that southern cod stocks off northeastern Newfoundland and southern Labrador have dropped 95 per cent since 1982. At the same time, federal Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin said it is unlikely that Ottawa will extend financial or minimum aid for fishermen and port workers beyond the current program, set to expire in 1995.

Canada NOTES



HIGH-STAKES SURGERY:

After 16 hours of painstaking surgery at Toronto's Hospital For Sick Children, doctors successfully separated two-year-old twins, Kiera (left, above) and Kira (right), who were born joined at the head. The girls from Pakistan, lost massive amounts of blood during the operation, which was complicated because they also shared the same circulatory system. By week's end, Kira had awoken, but Kiera remained under heavy sedation with a ventilator to help her breathe.

Talking tough on crime

After two days of meetings in Victoria, federal justice Minister Allan Rock and his provincial counterparts agreed on the need to keep dangerous criminals in jail as long as possible. To that end, the ministers endorsed a series of measures aimed at strengthening current provisions that allow the courts to send violent repeat offenders to prison for indefinite periods at first hearing.

• Creating a new category of "long terms of violent" that would apply to a broader range of violent criminals. In addition to fixed sentences, such offenders would also be required to live up to 10 years after their release.

• Allowing judges to give only minimum 100-day sentences to dangerous offenders. Currently, they still have the choice of giving them fixed sentences.

• Using national police computer data banks to track people who show signs of becoming dangerous offenders.

Rock said Canadian legislators have already

"gone further than many other jurisdictions" in curbing repeat offenders. "Public safety," he added, "is the priority for us."

Reforming schools

The report of Ontario's Royal Commission on Learning will praise for its proposals on making the province's school system more accountable. The commission, which was chaired by former Federal Liberal cabinet minister Monique Bégin and former federal NDP adviser Gerald Caplan, argues, among other things, standardized provincial report cards and mandatory math and literacy tests at the Grade 3 and Grade 11 levels. One controversial proposal calls for the school system to be open to children as young as three years old. Ontario Conservative Leader Mike Harris continued that idea. "It's dedicating what looks like hundreds of millions of dollars to another universal, free child-care program," he said.

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Israeli soldiers turn back Palestinians at a checkpoint outside Jerusalem's Old City.

WORLD

DASHED HOPES

Rabin and Arafat have become prisoners of the peace process

Just 16 months ago, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin shook hands with Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat and proclaimed the start of a new era of peace and security. "Let me say to you, the Palestinians are destined to live together on the same soil in the same land," Rabin declared at the White House ceremony marking the signing of the Israeli-PLO agreement on interim Palestinian self-rule. "We, like you, are people—people who want to build a home, to plant a tree, to live side by side with you." Since then, at least 112 Israelis and 195 Palestinians have died in continuing bloodshed. And last week, as fighting raged between the latest victims—16 young Israeli soldiers and a civilian killed by Islamic suicide bombers—Rabin's dream of peaceful coexistence seemed to be buried with them. In an effort to stop the spiraling violence, Rabin said his government is working on measures to keep Palestinians out of Israeli proper—including a possible fence around the still-occupied West Bank. "We want to achieve a separation between you and us," the Israeli leader said. "I intend to appoint a committee to begin to gradually implement the idea."

hardliners, who called for an immediate suspension of peace talks with the PLO. And many West Bank Palestinians—particularly laborers whose incomes depend on permits to work sites in Israel—criticized Rabin's actions, accusing the prime minister of imposing collective punishment for the crimes of a few.

Meanwhile, Arafat, under pressure from Israel, launched his own raids on settlements in Palestinian-ruled Gaza. But the police force he mobilized made few arrests, clearly fearful of sparking open warfare with the 30 per cent of Gazans who support the extremist

Both Rabin and Arafat are now prisoners of the peace process they launched in September, 1993, amid high hopes for an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Although they are determined not to turn back, their progress has been stalled by a vicious cycle of killings and revenge killings since a Jewish settler massacred at least 29 Arabs in a Hebron mosque nearly a year ago. After last week's gross-scale suicide bombing, Rabin authorized Israeli raids on militant Islamic groups in the West Bank and tightened restrictions on the two million Palestinians living there and in Gaza. But that did not pacify Israeli

Hamas and Islamic Jihad groups. In any event, both Arafat and Rabin are well aware of the risks they incur by cracking down on the violence. As Arafat adviser Ahmed Tibi explained, "Rabin puts pressure on Arafat. This weakens his Palestinian Authority, which automatically strengthens the opposition, increases violence and so weakens Rabin."

Even if Rabin ultimately does approve the building of a fence around the West Bank, it will not necessarily make good neighbors Israeli authorities have eagerly accepted work on a similar fence around Gaza, but that did not prevent two Israeli tankers of Hamas from slipping into Israel last week with explosives. Their target was a bus stop crisscrossed with army checkpoints along the seaside resort of Netanya; the powerful blast killed 25, as well as the tankers, and wounded 50 others. Still, Environment Minister Yossi Stennar argues that a physical barrier between Israel and the West Bank, which spans a frontier some 300 km long, would provide at least some measure of security. "Without separation, it is very difficult that we can ever achieve good neighborly relations," he said. "Without separation, friction between us and the Palestinians will only grow."

Sarfaty views it not universally shared. Palestinians contend that the erection of physical barriers would represent a land grab and an attempt to pre-empt negotiations on the final status of the occupied lands. Said Samir Abdallah, head of a PLO aid agency, "Israel must understand that the only security for both Israel and the Palestinians is a real peace and not a fence." Jewish settlers in the territories also attacked the idea. "You can't build a Berlin Wall," said Yehuda Tayer, a spokesman for the Settlers Council, which represents the 144 Jewish settlements. "You can't go the country into pieces and say that's security." Others said that building a barrier would bring unwanted consequences. "Whoever puts up a fence on this line will bring about the de facto creation of a Palestinian state in Judea and Samaria," said West Bank settler leader Nurim Doron. "By creating separation, you isolate your state and you form an other state to the east."

Since critics blame the recent explosion of Jewish settlements in the West Bank for the upsurge in sectarian violence, last week, an Israeli ministerial committee approved the building of 6,500 homes in three suburbs of Jerusalem and six Jewish villages in the Jo-

'WE INTEND TO GO AHEAD'

Two days after a Palestinian suicide bombing killed 23 Israelis, Maclean's correspondent Eric Silver interviewed Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in Jerusalem. Excerpts:

Maclean's: How long can you go on saying that the peace process must continue, regardless of any new terrorist attacks?

Peres: Until we achieve full peace with the Palestinians.

Maclean's: You spoke this week with PLO leader Yasser Arafat. What is Israel demanding of him?

Peres: That he will take some measures to reduce the terrorist activities of the Islamic Jihad and Hamas to and from these territories

dan Valley, an area that Israel views as a security buffer. The panel also approved the completion of 7,000 units of new housing under construction. At the same time, a Palestinian spokesman also showed that 53 per cent of respondents would be "happy" to see more "military actions" by Palestinian fighters. The survey found barely one-third of respondents opposed to violence. Pollster Nabil Khatib said the results proved that support for violence had increased in recent months, attributing the rise to growing anger over the expansion of West Bank settlements.

On Friday, three Israeli soldiers suffered minor wounds when a sniper fired shots at their jeep near the Jewish settlement of Netanya in Gaza, the site of an Islamic Jihad suicide bombing last November in which three Israeli soldiers died. (Israel) banded over most of Gaza to Palestinian under an interim peace deal last May, but the deal gave Israeli troops the right to continue patrols near Jewish settlements.) According to Israeli security analyst Shimon Ben-Ner, more attacks by Palestinian extremists can be expected. "I think the peace process is already seriously injured and very close to death, judging by what you less ordinary Israelis say," he said. Ben-Ner estimated that Hamas, with about 100 hardcore fighters, and Islamic Jihad, with less than half that number, could continue for some time to influence Israeli risk his wing against and thereby influence government policy through violence.

So far unsuccessful in their efforts to derail the peace process, Khatib says, the Palestinians may be switching from isolated acts of violence to large-scale suicide bombings. "They became more and more desperate. But then they saw that it wasn't working," he said. "There is no lack of money now." In the face of such determination, a fence, however long or high, would seem to offer little real comfort.

ANDREW TILGNER
CBC's SEPTA in Jerusalem

society, there must be no authority which must be in charge of them. If there is more than one authority, we do not have an agreement with them. We must also deny them

people the opportunity to recruit, train and organize. **Maclean's:** The Palestinian leadership has promised action against terrorists before, then done nothing. Will they act this time? **Peres:** I hope so. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to go with them any further. **Maclean's:** How would you be for the erosion of public confidence in your government and the peace process? **Peres:** I don't think the government is a hospital, where you have to take the temperature every day. We have a mandate for four years. We intend to go ahead determinedly and fulfill our mandate.



Measuring the dead from last week's bombing: fear

to which he is responsible for security. **Maclean's:** But Arafat's position is that he will not make peace with Israel in order to wage a civil war against other Palestinians. In light of that, what can you realistically expect? **Peres:** If they will say that, we shall say, "Why should we hand over the rest of the West Bank if you cannot guarantee security?" We also don't make peace in order to enable the terrorists to act while Israel. **Maclean's:** In the short term, what do you hope Arafat will do? **Peres:** I want to tell those people who are responsible for terror. He must disband them. We say that if he wants to have a civilized

relieve crisis, the United Nations has become a house divided. In their comfortable, guarded compounds in Kigali, aid officials openly savor attempts to close the camps by cutting food to refugees. But military officials allege that some agencies, notably the UNHCR, are actively discouraging refugees from leaving the camps. They suggest that aid workers have a vested interest in keeping the camps open, the longer they exist, the more money they can raise to support their operations.

Meanwhile, Rwanda drifts to the fringes of

ing plot of earth. The tall grass partly hides some bodies, purple and yellow flowers push through other corpses. "We are going to pull the grass out with our hands to show what happened here," said a local Tutsi leader who stands the site. The new government wants to preserve Nyarubuye as a memorial. It will become a canvas to the genocide, a museum of the dead.

After what happened in Rwanda last year, recovery and reconciliation are proving to be very, very difficult. As *Harlan* fled, thousands

the criminals judged before we return home," says Wallace Gashumba, 28, a strapping Hutu electrician now living in the Gashumba camp. "Yes, there are people like me here. But there are also innocent ones as well."

Surfing through the ruins and counter-claims will not be easy. Nor is it a problem for Rwanda alone. Acting on complaints from the United Nations and several independent human rights groups, Canadian immigration officials last week arrested a former Rwandan official at his apartment in Quebec City, where he has been living in voluntary exile. Leon Mganga, 42, is accused of co-ordinating his fellow Hutus to kill Tutsis and dump their bodies in Rwanda's rivers. Mganga—who left his native land eight months before the bloodbath began—will be held in a Montreal detention centre while no thorough decision whether there is enough evidence to deport him.

For its part, the Tutsi-dominated government in Kigali recognizes that it must bring stability to the country. But it, too, faces formidable obstacles. Although the RPA is widely regarded as a disciplined army by African standards, its soldiers are becoming impatient. Last month, the government was forced to close Kigali with roadblocks for a day to hunt for deserters and soldiers who were using army weapons to steal from civilians.

Meanwhile, Rwanda's neighbors are reluctant out of politeness with the refugees. One possible solution, new border cooperation by the UN Security Council, is far the Zaire and Tanzania armies to weed out Hutu extremists from peaceful civilians. But the humanitarian agencies that already remain should armed troops enter the country. "Let's be frank," said the UNHCR's Paulsen: "There were 28,000 troops to arrest a few leaders, and you know what happened." The military planners at UNAMIR are aware of the risks, but believe something must be done. "We are trying to find a happy middle ground between the present stalemate—where no body is moving from the camps—and the other extreme where the camps get closed by force," said Canadian Capt. Stephen Greener, UNAMIR's spokesman. "We don't have the military skills, but what's happening now is clearly not working."

To avoid another round of violence, the United Nations must find a way to harmonize its operations in Rwanda. The justice system must be the country must be reformed. And the camps must slowly and peacefully be wound down before they become breeding grounds for the border. It is unlikely to reject the United Nations to "solve" every regional crisis. But unless it can resolve its own civil war, this nation will become yet another blow to the UN's battered prestige. Ironically, the people of Rwanda will pay the greatest price. □



the world's coerced admission. Less than a year after it witnessed one of the greatest outpourings of sympathy since Pope John's shattered shoulders of thousands of Cambodians in the mid 1970s, Rwanda is now gone from television screens—and largely forgotten. In this country, the most distant cupboard in this world, African states will probably catch everyone looking the other way again.

"The bodies of 600 to 800 people, slaughtered over two days last April in the churchyard at Nyarubuye to northeast Rwanda, have decomposed exactly where they fell. They were left in the killing area, and the satellite says they died in still evident in the wounds on their skeletons. Some of the skulls have been sliced by machetes. Some bodies are cut in half. Most of the victims never had a chance to flee. They were crowded into rooms and shot on request, doing on top of one another."

Nyarubuye is a hill



Canadian soldier
buries Rwanda
shooting victims

at Tutsi refugees from a previous ethnic war and taking in 1959 returned, read out ownership of vacated Hutu houses. Known as "the lists," they followed the Tutsi army back from exile in Rwanda and Uganda. Many Hutu refugees who have discovered the trip home from the camps have traced their houses occupied by Tutsis, who refuse to leave.

Rwanda desperately needs a functioning justice system to handle the claims and counter-claims on homes and property. It also needs a civilian police force to ensure that suspected Hutu killers are arrested and tried for their crimes rather than being lynched by angry mobs. And it needs to begin moving for evidence of war crimes in order to bring proper charges against—or else release—the suspects who are now languishing in Kigali's filthy, airless crowded jails.

The conflict, layers waiting for an international tribunal are expected to arrive to begin investigating allegations of genocide. "We was the physical symbol and



Sifuri and 11-month-old son Gashumba, assaulted by last year's horrific killing spree

High above it all

How war brought peace to Rwanda's gorillas

There are more difficult paths to climb in Rwanda's chain of volcanic volcanoes, but the slippery track up the steep side of a rain forest to reach the habitat of the 12 *Silvery* mountain gorillas is exhilarating enough. The *Silvery* group rises lower down the mountain than most other gorillas, but their nests are still 1,000 feet above sea level, leaving visitors gazing for breath in the thin air. The bushes that grow thick and tall in the forest occasionally obscure the sky. Nettles scratch at clothes and skin.

After an hour's quiet waiting more than walking, the leaves part to reveal what has to be one of the most exhilarating close encounters on the planet: a furry black mountain gorilla, casually snapping off banana shoots as if they were twigs. At 35, Sifuri weighs between 30 and 100 kg—so one can expect to find a lot of banana scales—and due to its size and its extraordinary ability to climb trees, it is a formidable foe for any human intruder. She has, after all, won trophies before. But the arrival of visitors is a less fearful experience for her. Her husband, son, Gashumba, born in wartime and raised during a period when tourists kept well clear of Rwanda. He usually is her leg, like some adorable Ganesha, for several, watching wide-eyed in cameras click to record this last meeting between man and one of his closest cousins.

Until last year's horrific images of genocide had shrouded the world, gorillas were just about Rwanda's only claim to international fame. About half of the world's 300 or so known mountain gorillas live there at Volcan National Park, the rest are either just across the border in Zaire, or in Uganda's impenetrable forest. The gorillas have attracted thousands of tourists to Rwanda in the two decades since the late American anthropologist Dian Fossey began publicizing her struggle to assert their existence from the guns and traps of poachers—a struggle portrayed in the 1980 movie *Gorilla in the Mist*. Gorilla watchers, it is said, were Rwanda's third-highest source of foreign income before the 1994 war, behind coffee and tea.

Overnight, last year's brutality destroyed the tourism industry. But the gorillas appear to have emerged relatively unaffected from the violence that consumed them. In the evolutionary scale, it is true that 1994, the 43-year-old Queen Mother of gorillas, died during the height of the fighting last April, but local researchers say she was "old and scrappy" and nearing her death to old age. There are also rumors that Miron, a blackback, or adolescent male, gorilla, was killed after stepping on a land mine. Nevertheless, Parkwatchers, a government guide in the park, explicitly denies the report. Still, no one has reported seeing Miron, and

Western scientists have been denied permission to enter the park to search for him. When the fighting subsided last year, many of the defeated Hutu soldiers and refugees fled through the national park to camps in neighboring Zaire. On their way, they trampled the extraordinary centre at the Karukole Centre for Mountain Gorilla Research, a mere 11 km from the Zairean border. But despite warnings from exiled Hutu militiamen against returning to work, a mixed group of 28 Hutu and Tutsi rangers and trackers are back at Karukole, resuming patrols against poachers. In a country where the food staples are bananas and potatoes, meat is a luscious commodity, and poachers traditionally roam the national park hunting for bushbuck and other antelope. The gorillas are often

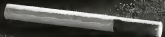
wounded by the big-bird traps, and the way dolphins are collected victims of drift-net fishing for tuna.

Parkwatchers says that poaching has fallen off since the war because the presence of the Rwanda Patriotic Army makes it more difficult to sneak into the park. Poachers may also be deterred by reports that the RPA have raised the park's entrance to prevent a cross-border trade in poached animals. Last year may have been one of the best years in memory for the gorilla. Our group was disturbed by gunfire and moved about four hours walking distance further from Karukole. But bullets were seen during the war, and the gorillas survived "seemingly untouched" and healthy, says M. Miller, a spokesman for the London-based Don Pomeroy Gorilla Fund, a charity that campaigns against poaching. "Of course, we could raise more money if we had pictures of gorilla that had been blown up by land mines," she notes wistfully.

These days, the only tourists who visit the Virungas are foreign aid workers, peacekeepers and journalists. Barely are there more than 15 of them a week, leaving Satin free to nurture her son with no interruptions. On this day, teach Richard, Gashumba bows on his mother's back and softly clings to her as she shuffles into the dense bush. Thirty feet away, a hillbillie bawls while milk-soaked Gashumba thrums his chest and watches over her retreat. Gashumba is the *Silvery* child. He is 25 years old, with Popeye-like forearms, a Zairean wrestler's build and a back shimmering with Gashumba's need not worry about being killed. That may be the most peaceful place in Rwanda.

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- Babies exposed to second hand smoke or whose mothers smoked during pregnancy are smaller than average, more prone to complications at delivery and are subject to an increased risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

EQUALITY OF THE SEXES?

- New smokers are evenly split between boys and girls.
- Tobacco death rates among women are catching up with those of men.
- Lung cancer now kills more women than breast cancer. And the number of female lung cancer deaths is rising.

VIRTUALLY ALL NEW SMOKERS ARE ADOLESCENTS.

- There are about 600,000 young smokers in Canada age 15-19.
- They represent over \$200 million in sales.
- 66% start before age 16.
- Almost 30% start before age 13.
- Of all the 15-year-olds currently smoking, about one half will die from tobacco products.

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information on programs
on how to quit smoking, call

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World NOTES



IN MOURNING: A woman weeps after lighting a memorial candle at the remains of a gas chamber at the Auschwitz death camp in Poland. Last week's commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the camp's liberation stirred bitter memories among Jewish survivors, who accused the Polish government of failing to acknowledge the scale of Jewish suffering at the camp. An estimated 1.1 million to 1.6 million people died at the Auschwitz complex, 90 per cent of them Jewish.

SURVIVORS BLAME RED TAPE

The Japanese government came under harsh attack for its handling of relief operations after the Jan. 17 earthquake in the port city of Kobe, which killed at least 5,000 people and left an estimated 300,000 homeless. More than a week after the quake, hundreds of thousands of refugees were still packed into tents and other temporary shelters, facing an outbreak of influenza. Critics accused government bureaucrats and regulators of hampering relief operations by opening many foreign offices of emergency aid and medical assistance.

WACO LAWSUIT

Lawyers launched a \$420-million lawsuit on behalf of three survivors and 80 relatives of those who died when FBI agents stormed the compound of a religious cult in Waco, Tex., in February, 1993. The tank and tear-gas raid, followed by a fire, killed 75 members of the Branch Davidian cult. Among the 28 defendants in the case are President Bill Clinton, Attorney General Janet Reno and senior officials from both the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

A RETURN TO LEBANON

Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet re-opened Canada's embassy in Beirut, which was closed in 1985 at the height of Lebanon's civil war and a wave of kidnappings of foreigners. Amb asides Daniel Marchand will take up his duties in the spring.

PLAY BALL!

Escalating pressure to end the major-league baseball strike. President Bill Clinton told federal mediator Willensky to issue his own recommendations if there is no progress between players and owners by Feb. 6. Clinton argued that if the strike, which began on Aug. 12, drags into the 1995 season it could impose economic hardship "impairing the livelihoods of tens of thousands of workers whose jobs depend on baseball."

NEW BORDER CLASHES

Fighting broke out between troops from Ecuador and Peru over a long-standing border squabble between the two South American countries. Ecuadorian commanders said that at least 12 soldiers on both sides were killed in skirmishes in the 130-square-mile patch of disputed jungle terrain that triggered the hostilities. Ecuador and Peru fought a war in 1941 over the same territory, and tension between the two states has been high ever since then.

Heating up the planet

A five-two-year cooling period, the average temperature of the Earth's surface rose in 1994 to a near-record level, scientists British and American studies suggest. Although measurements vary, preliminary data suggest that 1994 was the Earth's third or fourth warmest year since scientists began to keep detailed statistics in the mid-1800s. Last year's average was only a fraction of a degree below the record high of 15° C in 1990. Many climatologists say that temperatures were lower in 1992 and 1993 as a result of the mid-1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, which spewed into the atmosphere a sulfurous haze that blocked some of the sun's heat. Now that the haze has disappeared, and Dr. James Hansen of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, the Earth's average temperature appears to have resumed its upward trend. He added that he is "no one confident than ever" that the gradual increase—amounting to about 0.5° C over the past century—is a consequence of the green-

house effect, the process by which the Earth's surface temperature is said to be rising because of the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Many other scientists agree that the Earth is warming, but they disagree about the cause.

Attack 'bungled'

The former deputy commander of Russia's land forces became the latest person to speak out against Moscow's ill-planned assault on the Ukrainian southern region of Cherkassy. Eduard Vorobeyev, one of six high-ranking army officers who last July plan for disobeying orders in the attack, said that the mission was riddled with serious miscalculations and basic planning errors that resulted in unnecessary deaths and destruction. He added that he had refused to lead an assault on the Ukrainian capital of Kiev because of the Russian military's "complete lack of preparedness." After seven weeks of fighting, the army has still been unable to defeat the rebels.



Cheryl Faver, *Gertrude Stieglitz Repertory Theater*
A.M. - Jan. 1996



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reason to be wary. For one thing, many of last year's most popular RRSP investments are actually worth less now than they were 12 months ago. The stock market fell, bonds dropped and international investments—particularly those in last year's hottest segment, emerging market mutual funds, which buy shares in companies based in developing countries like China and Mexico—ended in poorer returns than they had in prior years. Veteran money managers say that the principal lesson of 1994 is that investors must not make the mistake of trying to correct last year's losses by selling their 1994 RRSP selections for buy guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) or some other currently attractive, international investment. Paradoxically, however, GICs and other types of interest-yielding investments will make good RRSP choices for some investors this year. And Pyc, a senior vice-president with Fidelity Investments Canada Ltd., the largest mutual fund company in the world, says that investors should try to follow the principle of buying invest-

high interest rates, strong companies, fundamentals and money corporate profits during the stock market, and Montreal. "It's almost nirvana." Or, conversely, his most scenario depends on the inevitable resolidation of several political variables, especially the federal budget and the Quebec referendum. If those issues are not settled, Montreal noted, "then there are no rules. No one knows what will happen." Political risk is one of the reasons Canadians have been stampeding to invest their retirement savings outside the country for the past three years. But last year's returns on international investments were far less rewarding than in the past. For instance, both Fidelity and Chase's stock markets have lost about 50 per cent of their value as of the past year. With the Canadian dollar at 70-69 cents (U.S.), almost its lowest level in nine years, some investment advisers say that this year Canadian stock investments are likely to remain down to base. "We are expecting to see a renaissance of capital to the major markets," said Pyc, whose company is a leader in international investing. "People have come to recognize the volatility of the emerging markets, and they're going to go back there more cautiously." The weakness of the Canadian dollar makes foreign investing particularly unappealing now because investors face a dual risk they will have to pay more to buy the investment in the first place when they face depressed Canadian dollars to buy foreign currencies.

However, there are still plenty of good investment bets left. Lessing the bid—because of the unexpectedly high interest rate levels—some interest-bearing investments, from bonds to GICs and money funds. Tom Delaney, a Toronto financial consultant, says that conservative investors will be able to buy long-term GICs with high interest rates and more of the risk of stock market or foreign investments. "Five years from now," said Delaney, "investments with interest rates of 8.5 per cent to nine per cent will look good." Still, the bond and stock markets also look promising. "You might say that stocks and bonds are on sale right now," said Joe Rogers, a financial consultant in Vancouver. In the stock market, however, there is also the chance that rising interest rates in the United States and Canada will cause more than an economic slowdown from the central bankers' arsenal. By the end of 1995 or in early 1996, it is possible that North America could be experiencing another monetary-driven downturn. Rogers says that more than over Canadian investors must be careful about jumping from one investment to another without a carefully considered strategy. But hedging, some types of securities for investors Group Inc. of Winnipeg, Canada's largest mutual fund company with \$17 billion in assets, says that he fears there are no investors who bought into bond or mortgage funds a year ago because of the previous year's returns. They were then surprised in 1994 to learn that,

PROFIT FROM CHAOS

Canadian investors are searching for RRSP security in troubled times

Japanese traders watch the market jellings. After a bad year, you should be buying, not selling.

By the time the earth cracked open in Japan on Jan. 17, adding yet another economic uncertainty to the world's catalogue of troubles, investors had become almost accustomed to the sea states of the bottom dropping out. After a year of soaring interest rates, plunging stock and bond markets and rollercoaster currencies, the Japanese earthquake was another disaster for investors to handle. Now, depending on which investment expert is asked, the earthquake will either be a drag on the world's economy as Japan pulls back the capital needed to restore Kobe, Japan's industrial centre, or it will be a gigantic economic stimulus as the massive reconstruction project begins. As the 1995 registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) season gets under way, the Japanese earthquake, the Mexican peso devaluation and climbing U.S. interest rates will be just a few of the factors that investors will have to weigh. In a world of growing volatility and uncertainty, one thing is certain: making investment decisions as the 1995 deadline approaches at the end of this month will be tougher than ever. Investors certainly have

many when prices are low and not selling when prices climb. "After a bad selling," said Pyc. "A lot of people say that they believe in the philosophy that you go down, but surely we never see anybody actually doing it. They all buy last year's losses." Because most types of investments tend to value less than price, investors' investment managers are quite bullish about the opportunities that exist in the market now. Michael Marland, chief economist with the investment firm of ScotiaMcLeod Inc. in Toronto, says that for those investors who share his optimism—that the government will deliver a serious deficit-cutting budget and the Quebecers will vote against separation—the inevitable convergence will provide extraordinary optimism in 1995. Aided by a low dollar, Canadian companies are reporting at record levels. Commodity prices are climbing, labor costs are contained and corporate profits are booming—all of which should push up stock prices. Politically in 1995, Canada faces a series of risks from the federal budget later this month, followed by the provincial budgets, an Ontario election and the Quebec referendum. As each of these events draws near, the volatile financial markets are likely to send interest rates and the Canadian dollar fluctuating wildly. Marland says that this will create a "window of opportunity for buying" that will allow investors to buy long-term bonds with rates approaching 10 per cent at once. With

slightly, thus there is the risk that the dollar will rebound and reduce their gains when they sell the investment in the future and convert back into Canadian dollars. Considering that argument for buying RRSP investments at home is George Russell, whose retirement consulting firm, Frank Russell Co., of Tacoma, Wash., reports \$1 billion in assets, including one-third of all private U.S. assets (except outside the United States). Speaking to a gathering of affluent investors in Toronto last week, Russell said that North Americans must continue to invest abroad in developing countries because that is where the next wave of consistent economic growth will take place. "Those countries have one-half of the world's population, but they now have just one-twentieth to one-fifth of the per capita income," said Russell. "Their development will be the great economic explosion and the greatest investment opportunity that has ever or will ever be seen on this planet." He says that the stock markets in many of the emerging countries plunged in 1994—Hong Kong, for instance, is down by about 40 per cent. "When a market gets hit hard," concluded Russell, "it's easier than a buying opportunity." For those who lack Russell's international phre-

nesque, his view is that investors should not in value. Now, he says, that when by some year of market, they are selling those funds to return to the apparently safe haven of GICs. "It's such a bitter and year is absolute luxury," said Darling. "They're doing exactly the wrong thing. They're going to cut their loss to the floor." Investment consultants like Darling and Rogers say that the best way to meet the pull of unexpected and dramatic short-term events is for individual investors to develop long-term, broad-based strategies based on their specific financial goals and risk tolerance levels—and stick with it. "Unfortunately," said Darling, "people focus too much on short-term performance and don't spend enough time thinking about the big picture." Without a long-term investment strategy, astute investors tend to do things like a speculation in the de Mexican peso or an earthquake in Japan to chaotic disasters that cause investors view those more unfortunate events as primarily unexpected, long-term opportunities. And that is as certain as the fact that stock markets will ever come in and out of economic downturns.

MUTUAL FUNDS: HOT AND COLD

Percentage change in net sales of mutual funds by Canadian investors 1994 over 1993

Real property (real estate, gold, etc.) **147%**
Foreign money market **136%**
Balanced **31%**

Foreign common shares **4%**
Dividend & income **-9%**

Canadian common shares **-28%**
Bond & income **-54%**

Foreign bond & income **-73%**
Mortgage **-83%**

U.S. common shares **-87%**
Money market **-249%**

Sales minus redemptions

FREDRICK DALGLISH

PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS

Building business

The Canadian construction sector reaches out to buyers



New houses going up in Reddlyn: the choice of steering or listening to clients

Bene Clomeneas remembers when his brother Leonard bought a new house 15 years ago and asked the builder to paint the interior walls white. The request was turned down, Clomeneas says, because the builder had bought and was using only beige paint. Now, as the managing president of the 12,800-member Canadian Home Builders' Association, Clomeneas says that such occurances have all but disappeared—and he wants to make sure it stays that way. Today, he says, contractors buying a new home have a way to selecting an average of 40 solid-board finishes, from paint color to paving materials. The more competitive environment has forced builders to be far more concerned about such intangibles as consumer preferences and conforming to new rules. "Home building has become a much more knowledge-based industry," adds Clomeneas. "Somebody still has to add the two-by-fours together, but if that is all you do, you will cease to exist."

When it comes to the housing industry, it is not only the builders whose futures are at stake. Everyone from suppliers to tradesmen, real estate agents to mortgage lenders have felt the sting of the recent recession, and they have only partially recovered since then. Last spring, when mortgage rates were at a 30-year low of 7.25 per cent, sales of new

and resale homes were picking up. But since then, sales have slipped sharply—last week, they were at 18.35 per cent for the same five-year mortgage—and house sales have plummeted. But while the economic environment remains uncertain, industry members are working on one area where they can have an impact: entitlements to the consumer to buy. To assist them in their efforts, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp. (CMHC) has just released its first in-depth study on Canadian home buyers' preferences.

The CMHC study, *Consumer Housing Preferences in the 1990s*, contains plenty of material for the industry to build on. It examines Canadians' changing attitudes towards house type, size, major features, energy use and financing. And even though the Ottawa-based Crown corporation conducted its annual survey of almost 2,500 Canadians between last February and May—when consumer confidence was more buoyant—Greg Gay, manager of local market analysis for the CMHC, says that its findings remain relevant. While demand for housing will continue to be weak in the short term, most survey respondents said that they anticipated moving in two to five years. And in all, the survey found that the housing industry could tap into a market of nearly 1.2 million renters who are actually eligible to take out mortgages. Despite the fact that each time

the mortgage rate increases by one percentage point, 80,000 potential buyers no longer qualify, Gay says that there is still a pool of about one million Canadians who could be home owners.

Other key findings of the study include:

- The main reason that renters cite for not buying within the next two years is that house prices are too high. The renters reach this conclusion partly because they overestimate the monthly payments attached to a \$100,000 mortgage by 50 per cent.

- Potential buyers are more than twice as likely to purchase resale homes (60 per cent) as new ones (25 per cent).

- One key reason for buying a resale is to collect this is, such as, is that Canadians prefer established neighbourhoods with mature trees (65 per cent).

- Seventy per cent of Canadians prefer to move within 20 km of their current home; 55 per cent want to stay within one kilometre.

- A "surprising" number of Canadians want to move intentionally—that is, to buy a 3½ or approximately the same size, and worth within \$20,000 of their current home.

Like the auto and retail industries before it, the housing industry has apparently absorbed the message that the customer is king. For suppliers, for his most developing materials and products that reduce waste and space and/or create Clomeneas notes, for instance, that Canadian window manufacturers now lead the world in developing new technology. One example: argon-purified, double-paned glass that provides remarkable energy efficiency and costs about 20 per cent more than standard windows.

Another sector that has made considerable effort to try to make the home-buying process easier is the financial institutions. "We had to ask ourselves, 'What business are we in?'" says Don Alton, president of the Bank of Montreal Mortgage Corp. "It is in the mortgage business, then that is cut-and-dried. But we are in the housing business and that means helping the consumer how we can help." Alton notes that 10 years ago the bank offered just one product—five-year mortgages. Today, he says, prospective home owners can choose from among 16 different rates and terms, as well as a host of new options and products, including pre-approved mortgages. Among the most popular of these, he says, are options that enable home owners to pay their mortgages down more quickly than scheduled. But is a new home any easier to be a simple transaction, but, at long last, those in the housing industry are offering a little help along the way.

BARBARA WICKENS

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High-society shooting

The wife of a top businessman is charged with trying to kill him

She was known in Calgary not only as the "business with the smile," but it may be some time before Dorothy Joadine is entertaining again. On Jan. 31, Joadine, dressed in a sweater, dark skirt, slacks and high heels, was sitting with her estranged husband, Earl, 50, chairman of the board of three prominent Canadian companies—including Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. of Calgary and Canadian Tire Corp. Ltd. of Toronto—at her luxurious condominium overlooking the posh Bearspaw Country Club in north-west Calgary. When its security members pulled her down, the condominium owner's husband found two bullets in the oil industry and the state of the oilmen's marriages. Dorothy Joadine's marriage certainly had not been going well. Since 1990, the couple has been in divorce court trying to reach a workable settlement. And police say that Earl Joadine's Saturday morning mood deteriorated into a bitter dispute, and that when they arrived, they found her lying in a pool of blood with an bullet wound in his back. "They had an argument," said police. "Earl Joadine said, 'I was lying in the house and she was still there'."

Word of the shooting quickly spread through Calgary, and television newscasts carried live pictures of the helicopter ambulance bringing Joadine, who was taken to her condominium, to Calgary's Bow Valley Centre Hospital. As he was being treated, his wife, her white hair still neatly pulled back, was being led in handcuffs from her home on Country Club Lane. She was charged with attempted murder and using a firearm, which is believed to have been a small caliber pistol, in the commission of a crime. Last week, she appeared in court in Calgary and was released under conditions that cannot be revealed because of a media ban on the matter. The charges are part of the Joadine's divorce battle, the cause of the sudden outbreak of violence in one of Alberta's tightest tight-knit households a mystery. "They were wonderful people," said Dick Gosselin, a longtime family friend and a former provincial energy minister. "The couple had a very good relationship. It was a socioeconomic group that you don't associate with this kind of violence."

Joadine, who maintains residences in Calgary and in Toronto, had literally grown up with Calgary as the power oil boom fueled its economy. And as his career flourished along with the city, he became known for his ability to turn around troubled companies. Joadine started out as a licensee for Kentucky based Amstar Oil and Refining Co., advising leases on oil and gas properties. He rose through the corporate ranks, becoming chair-

man of the company's Canadian division in 1986. Joadine left Amstar in 1978 and took on other senior roles in the industry, including the position of president and chief executive of Dome Canada Ltd. from 1980 to 1983. He also served as a director for oil, coal and manufacturing companies, and he is chairman of the board of the Public Policy Forum of Ontario. As well as Canadian Tire and Gulf Canada, Joadine also chairs Alberta Steel Inc. of South Sea, Ont., which he helped save from financial collapse in 1990. And his divorce came only weeks after he had successfully convinced North Energy Services Inc. of Houston, Tex., to buy a 25-percent stake in Gulf.

Joadine's expertise as a negotiator was not restricted to corporate boardrooms. As president of the Calgary-based Independent Petroleum Association of Canada, he represented the industry in the early 1980s in its tense discussions with federal Energy Minister Marc Lalonde over the implementation of the National Energy Program, which was widely resisted by many Calgary analysts. In the late 1980s, he also helped to lead on the Calgary Stampede board. Joadine, who was president of the Canadian Football League club at the time, "A number of businessmen got up to \$25,000 a week to run the Stampede, and Earl was one of them."

Throughout much of Joadine's career, Dorothy, who was his high school sweetheart in Edmonton, was at his side. They were married in 1957 and, as the couple prospered, they had four children, all of whom still live in the Calgary area. As Earl Joadine's career took off, Dorothy's reputation as a gracious



Dorothy Joadine (right) had every in her hands as Earl Joadine (left) was pulled away from his back.

hostess also flourished. Gosselin says that with her on the board of directors of the Bearspaw Manor Estates Condominium Association, she had a great sense of humor. Said Gosselin: "She is really a nice person and a lot of fun to be around." And Dave Harrow, who has known the Joadines for almost 15 years, added "If there was

a charity thing going on, she was involved." Dorothy Joadine also lived a good party. Last December, following the condominium association's usual meeting, she invited every one back to her home. And only days later, on New Year's Eve, she hosted another party. At 50, she is a former person of Calgary based Western Canadian Inc., was then, and said he was not aware that the couple were having problems. "The divorce was a surprise," said Joadine. "She is a lovely charming lady." Added Bob Lyon, a neighbor who also attended the New Year's party: "Dorothy was extremely outgoing. I visited Earl and Dorothy when they were living together in the Bearspaw area and they are marvelous people."

Appearances aside, something was profoundly wrong between Dorothy and Earl. According to documents filed with the Court of Queen's Bench in Calgary in 1990, the Joadines were divorcing. And Dorothy Joadine was suing her husband for half of his assets, including sole ownership of the Bearspaw home that was worth \$300,000, when the couple purchased it in 1979. As well, the same documents state that she was seeking a court restraining order to prevent her husband from going over her house on Country Club Lane.

The divorce, however, was never finalized. Court records show that in April 1994, Earl Joadine then petitioned for divorce on the grounds that they had been living separate houses for more than a year. But in May 1994, his wife contracted all parts of the petition. And her lawyer, Ronald Foster of Calgary, and even though a negotiated settlement over property was ultimately concluded, the couple never divorced.

While police have released no further in the shooting, friends said that the couple put great emphasis on their social status. And any compromise of her position in Calgary society may have angered Dorothy. "She is in the oil business," said Dorothy Joadine's brother, Ken Joadine, "and it is a very difficult world that the average working Joe." Others say that Dorothy Joadine could never really come to terms with a divorce. "She was pretty adamant about the fact that she wasn't divorced," said Sylvia Black, who owned a condominium across the street from Joadine. "And it didn't sound to me like she wanted to be."

Meanwhile, Earl Joadine has remained silent about the incident, in fact, even as he was being carted into the hospital, he told police and medical personnel that they were to say nothing in the media. And despite the pressure of the helicopter ambulance that carried Joadine to the Bow Valley Centre, hospital spokesmen even attempted to deny that he was being treated at the facility. Then, later in a news release, the hospital said his wounds were not life-threatening and that he is expected to recover quickly. But for now, the middle of how one of Canada's most famous was shot six times on Calgary's posh Country Club Lane remains unsolved.

TOM FENNELLY with CARLA TIGHE in Calgary

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Now \$6 billion, the new mortgage is set

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¹⁴ Deppeler, 1995.

More than one individual
cannot survive together.

Business NOTES



LIFE IS A HIGHWAY: Finance Minister Paul Martin prepares to generate some new revenue for federal coffers by selling the upcoming budget on the global computer network, Internet. Access to the budget documents on the day they are released will cost \$800, and versions of it on computer diskettes will cost the same. Printed versions cost \$25 each. Ottawa is attempting to recover some of the \$8 million cost of publishing and distributing 110,000 copies of the budget.

Sewing up a deal

Shigeru Tsuru, chairman of Semi-Tech Corp. of Markham, Ont., has taken control of Japan's money-losing Aisin Electric Co. from the Matsushita group for \$245 million. In return for the deal, Tsuru will receive a 35-per-cent stake in Aisin, which makes high-end video electronics. Aisin will pay \$137 million for a 17.5-per-cent interest in another Semi-Tech company, Semicon Electric of Japan. In effect, Tsuru is spending only \$100 million. He said that Aisin's product line will flow easily into his distribution network that stocks sensors used the world with Singer sewing machines, Seisaku systems and a multitude of other consumer products and appliances.

Acquiring ailing companies has become a favorite strategy for Tsuru, who picked up Semicon and semiconductor maker G. M. Hida of Goryama at fire-sale prices. It is an effort to

turn around Aisin, which lost \$28 million last year on sales of \$700 million. Tsuru said that he plans to shift almost all production to other Asian countries where expenses are lower.

Saying less

Canadian securities regulators have reversed an earlier decision and no longer require initial lead companies to provide disclosure statements at the time of sale. The regulators decided that investors do not need the one-page document that tells them that the cost of legal and other perks their sales representative may receive are lumped in with the deal's expenses. The Canadian Securities Administrators, an umbrella group made up of provincial commissions, said the practice was not working because the wording being used was too general to be helpful. Any information on sales incentives must still be made in a hard-to-prospect

BCE PROFIT EXPLODES

\$161.9 million, parent of Bell Canada and Northern Telecom, rang up net earnings of \$1.15 billion in 1994. That makes Montreal-based BCE, Canada's largest corporation, also the most profitable. It edged ahead of the Royal Bank of Canada, which reported profits of \$1.17 billion. BCE's turnaround comes after a 1993 loss of \$654 million. Bell Canada's contribution to BCE's bottom line, however, fell by \$75 million, to \$720 million.

U.S. BULLISH ON CANADA

Major U.S. investment advisers are tuning bullish on Canada, even as domestic uncertainty deepens. New York City-based investment dealer Goldman Sachs & Co. recommended that investors allocate a significant share of their bond portfolios to Canadian securities. Goldman predicts the Canadian dollar will climb to over 75 cents (U.S.) within 18 months. The dollar closed last week at 70.89 cents.

NO TO NEGATIVE OPTION

The B.C. government outlined registration marketing, a move that means cable television customers will not have to pay for services they have not requested. Consumer Services Minister John Bealwood said that in the future companies must get explicit consent from customers before doing for any extra services.

BROKER PROFITS PLUNGE

Falling interest rates have dealt a blow to the brokerage industry and, in particular, have sent profits at investment dealer Milford Weyles Inc. into a tailspin. The publicly traded company said that profits in last year's first quarter plunged 80 per cent, to \$430,000, compared with \$10 million in the first quarter of 1993. Other brokerage companies, most of which are owned by the banks or are held privately, are believed to be suffering from similar problems.

COURT RULES FOR CANFOR

The B.C. Court of Appeal denied a petition by Slocan Forest Products Ltd. to overturn a B.C. Securities Commission ruling that approved the structure of a Canfor Corp. takeover bid. Chief Justice Allan McEachern ruled that securities commissions in British Columbia and Ontario were correct when they declared that Canfor's offer by Slocan met the requirements of the Securities Act. Canfor has made a \$660-million hostile takeover bid for Slocan, based in Richmond, despite strong concerns expressed about the merger by B.C. Forests Minister Andrew Potter.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE



DEVELOPMENT ACTION THAT WORKS

Canadian Council for International Co-operation



THAILAND

The federal government has been considering what directions Canada's foreign policy should take in the post Cold War era. What principles, values and goals should guide Canada's international relations in a world where East and West no longer vie for a piece of the action, and the chasm between rich and poor grows wider by the day? In this article, the Canadian Council for International Co-operation argues for a foreign policy that promotes genuine development in the Third World and Canada, development that respects both the planet and its people.



BANGLADESH

In a fragile highland watershed along the Thai-Burma border, the hill-tribe farmers of Thailand are working to reveal a landscape under siege. Gone are the forests of charcoal and silk. Gone too are the bumper harvests of upland rice and maize.

For centuries, hill-tribe peoples have farmed the steep highland slopes of China, Burma, Laos and Thailand, burning clearings in the forests, cultivating hillside for a single season, and leaving nature to restore the trees. While populations were small and land plentiful, the system worked. But in northern

Thailand, about a dozen years ago, it began to break down.

Because neither hill-tribe nor local farm on both sides in their lands, they were easily displaced by gold mines and tourist resorts. Population growth in the valleys pushed hill-tribe farmers up into the hills. The ranks of hill-tribe villages swelled with the arrival of refugees fleeing political repression in neighbouring Burma. This government resettlement program also encroached on the villages' land base. These forces eventually made it impossible for hill-tribe farmers to follow their fields.

Soon the hill-tribe peoples were working the same steep slopes year after year, with devastating results. Soil was being washed away. What little remained grew barren. Their livelihood threatened, the farmers took action.

About 18 years ago, they sought the help of a group of field workers, local academics and Thai government officials. With support from Canadians through organizations like CUSO and Canada's international development agency, CIDA, the Working Hill Area Development Foundation began working with the farmers.

Building on the villagers' traditional practices, which included crop rotation and the use of local species, the Hill Area Development Foundation introduced farmers to (1) more farming techniques that would prevent erosion, (2) preserve measures and secure markets to the depleted soil. The group also encouraged farmers to protect the watershed by reforesting the steepest slopes.

The plan is working. In the 30 villages supported by the Hill Area Development Foundation, every family has sustained income able to cover farming on some part of its land.

During the past decade, similar people's organizations have emerged all over Thailand. Today they are organized in a lattice of co-ops, networks, tackling the problems that created the land squeeze in the first place. Foremost among these is the absence of land rights. As the farmers became increasing adept at advocacy, they are pressing for community management of natural resources and lobbying government for rights to the lands they farm.

The story of the hill-tribe farmers also traces the importance of what the Canadian Council for International Co-operation calls "people-centred development." The Council is a coalition of 120 non-government organizations (NGOs) committed to achieving social justice and global development through co-

operative action. For 25 years its members have supported initiatives with the poorest people in the Third World — initiatives that address the causes of poverty as well as its consequences.

Treating the symptoms

The causes of human poverty are complex. They are woven into the fabric of global economic and political systems, perpetuating the misery of one billion people. They go largely unnoticed by the rest of the world until they manifest as crises, such as war and famine. A report of the United Nations Development Programme noted last year that the civil crises in Angola, Afghanistan, Haiti, Iraq, Burma, Sudan and Zaire "were rooted in the socio-economic deprivation of their peoples and political repression by their governments."

Crises like these simply make visible what was there all along. They are symptoms of a chronic global imbalance that is devastating local ecologies, destabilizing governments, undermining local economies and displacing hundreds of thou-



CÔTE D'IVOIRE



BURKINA FASO

sands of people from their homes and lands.

While industrialized countries pour billions of dollars each year into crisis management and disaster control, we do little to address the inequalities that cause the crises. No wonder armed conflicts and humanitarian emergencies are spreading. And these crises are only. Although total development assistance has declined in recent years, the propor-

tion going to crises rather than underlying problems has increased sharply.

In 1993 the UN's peacekeeping budget swelled to \$3.6 billion from less than \$300 million in 1981. Canada's Department of National Defence estimates it was spending on peacekeeping this year was over \$600 million — 12 times what it was in 1985-86. Meanwhile, by virtue of UN assistance going to help religious

and racialist in humanitarian emergencies increased by 60% between 1985 and 1992.

Promoting authentic development

In Canada and around the world, voluntary organizations, people's movements and international coalitions are working to address the causes of poverty. They are furthering public understanding of how consumption patterns and lifestyles in industrialized countries undermine prospects for sustainable development in the Third World. They are building links among farmers, teachers and factory workers, who are pooling expertise and finding common answers to shared problems. They are strengthening the ability of people living in poverty to feed and educate themselves, secure health care and education, and sustain livelihoods.

These activities seek to preserve the environment for future generations rather than destroying it; they give people power to act together, learn together, make economic and political choices together. Authentic development puts people first, broadening their choices and opportunities. Its essence is free and active participation by citizens in the creation of their communities and the expression of their cultures.



Helping the poorest

Canada's current policy on development assistance was defined nearly eight years ago. It declares Canada's priority is "to help the poorest countries and people of the world" but despite our avowed commitment to the world's poorest, the United Nations Development Programme estimates that only 9% of the development assistance Canada gives directly to other governments goes to social projects, such as basic educa-

tion programs. The rest seeks to promote Canadian foreign policy and commercial interests.

Trade that's fair

Canadian voluntary groups often work with Third World businesses, such as co-operatives, that are democratically owned and controlled by their workers. The groups help their partners sell their goods and services to Canadian consumers at fair prices.

One such organization is OXFAM-Canada, whose trading arm, Bridgehead, buys coffee and handicrafts from small Third World and Native Canadian producers. In 1993-94 its \$3.8 million in sales generated revenue for some 80 producer groups in 23 countries.

Soon Canadian consumers will be able to shop with a social conscience at the supermarket too. A new agency, Fair TradeMark Canada, is lubricating the channels between large retailers and Third World producers to increase access to



mainstream Canadian markets by small, democratically organized producers.

Like the eco-labels sported by environmentally friendly products, a new Fair Trade label identifies goods—including coffee, tea, cocoa and sugar—that are produced under safe and democratic working conditions and purchased at fair prices.

To bear the new trademark, products must be bought under terms that enable their producers to buy food, medicine and other basics for their families and allow them to plan for the future of their communities.

Trade barriers

But even the most enlightened foreign assistance program can't accomplish much when Third World development is being undermined by donor countries' debt policies, trade barriers and arms sales. While Canada's development assistance program supports Third World export industries, our protectionist trade policies target developing country imports.

	Canada	US	EC
Footwear	13.6	11.9	14.6
Textiles/clothing	17.8	10.3	7.6
Furniture	10.3	3.6	5.1
Toys	6.4	5.7	6.1

Canadian nations were forgiven in 1999.

Canadian educators, along with expert moral assessment NGOs, have proposed an act was to reduce the \$1.5-billion debt burden carried by the poorest countries. The Canadian Council for International Cooperation has repeatedly urged the government to act on these proposals.

Foreign policy goals

Canadian influence the rest of the world in several ways. We do so through our internal trade policies, our extensive foreign investments, our management of forests, and our consumption patterns, including our use of food fuels. We do so through our immigration policies, our tourism, and by promoting our arms industry — 124 billion in the world. Canada's contributions to international financial institutions like the World Bank, our participation at the United Nations, our development assistance programs and our military advances have an impact that belies the size of our population. Together these various means comprise Canada's foreign policy.

Recently, the Canadian government has been engaged in a public review of its international relations and foreign policy. In an exam of values and ethical values, NGOs and other concerned Canadians have urged the government to focus development assistance on basic human needs, and to look beyond traditional trade policies to the many other ways that Canada can promote development co-operation. The process is examining our trade and financial policies as well as our policies on defence spending, human rights and the arms trade.

At Canada and foreign governments use the results of Canada's foreign policy review, social issues of health, food and price are beginning to appear as the richest steps of the Mac Millan-Mac Chinn network in Thailand. And hillside villages — both men and women — are travelling as far away as Bangkok to address farmers on sustainable agriculture and to negotiate with the Thai government for land rights based on their demonstrated ability to protect the environment. Real progress is possible when international policies promote genuine human development, rather than undermining it. ■

The Canadian Council for International Co-operation wishes to thank the Canadian International Development Agency for financial assistance that made this report possible. The authors acknowledge support by Agri-Food Canada, Canadian Council of World Vision Canada.

Making it Happen

Carefully focused development action gets results. It alleviates suffering, creates opportunities, generates knowledge and brings about change. Here's how it works:

Education

Just last fall, the Canadian International Development Agency committed \$15 million to primary education for girls in 15 African countries. According to a World Bank study, each additional year of schooling in school buys a 10% drop in the population's fertility rate, a similar drop in child mortality, and an increase in average family income of between 10% and 20%.

Health

A worldwide movement to immunize children against polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough is saving more than three million lives each year. Canada's International Immunization Program, managed by the Canadian Public Health Association, is an important partner in this effort. Between 1988 and 1990, the program helped fund the immunization of 10 million children for these diseases to 90%.

And in 1990, the program helped fund the immunization of 10 million children for these diseases to 90%.

Peace-building

In Africa, for example, Canadians support the efforts of local groups to resolve conflicts peacefully. Many have built relationships at trust with NGO partners in developing their own peacekeepers. Trust was a critical factor in successful efforts by the Movement Central Committee in 1992 to support a series of conferences in Rwanda. Canadian diplomats and volunteers negotiated peace among formerly warring clans.

Sustainable technologies

In Bolivia, the Vancouver-based Trade Land Earth Stewards Society has helped establish a training and resource centre to support, encourage and promote sustainable development in regions where uncontrolled grazing of livestock, poor farming techniques and severe droughts in the 1980s had impaired the productive capacity of the land.

Micro-Credit

In Bangladesh, nearly one million women without land or assets have started or

expanded enterprises and firms with collateral-free loans of less than \$75 from the Grameen Bank. Among its priority activities, the bank fights environmental degradation and malnutrition by selling tree seedlings and vegetable seeds to its borrowers.

Grassroots Technical Assistance

Technical and marketing assistance from Canadian NGOs are making all the difference for farm co-operatives in Belize. One co-op now drying and storing highly researched and developed with financing from the Canadian Co-operative Association.

poor farmers increase their earnings by taking advantage of strategic points in market chains. Until the new technology was introduced five years ago, peasant farmers sold most of their crop in the fields or in poor storage conditions.

Meanwhile, NGOs in the Peruvian Andes are getting from 50% in Communalism countries, and to 10% from 40% in countries of La Francophonie.

Technical support from the Centre for International Trade and Development in Montreal. The Quebec-based group has helped 50 villages establish a network of spaces to co-operate in the future of their communities.

Community Development

Saskatchewan first women, organized through the National Women's Union, are sharing information, ideas, experiences and strategies with their counterparts in Nicaragua's National Union of Rappers and Writers, finding common ground and sharing skills and technical know-how.

Human Rights and Democratic Participation

Because women have primary responsibility for food production, family planning and children's education in many developing countries, Canadian organizations work closely with women and elsewhere building their capacity to participate in local politics and to advocate for policy changes at the regional and national levels. NGOs in Canada and elsewhere have supported many grassroots groups in the Third World — groups which have become sophisticated advocates for a new vision of development.



PEASANT NEWS, INC. PHOTO BY J. K. HARRIS

THE 6TH ANNUAL BUSINESS



the legislature brought in Christmas. Alberta isn't the only province about to balance its budget, but it's the only one that did it without raising taxes. Pennington says, according to Klein, it's "the easy, cowardly, head-down way out." It's the expense side of the budget that has to suffer. To emphasize his point, the Alberta premier last week promised to reimburse Albertans if Paul Martin raises taxes substantially in his next budget. "There's a play of races for the PCs to cut expenditures," he told me. "They haven't even begun to act the time. You tell the civil service, 'We want to cut your salaries by five per cent, but before we do that, we're going to do it to ourselves.' That's what we did in Alberta. We just cut our salaries by five per cent, we eliminated political pensions, and it was all voluntary."

"It's too easy to pick other people's pockets," he goes on. "What else can we do? I really get emotional about this because it's my early pension at 52 years old, it's when they talk in Ottawa about taxing seniors. They're sitting on their big, fat pensions and want to tax the savings of people who have worked hard all their lives. That really offends me." Klein makes the point that while federal politicians really about they're running out of borrowing power, nobody seems to have noticed that they're already not out of borrowing power.

Despite its very emotional all the facts that some of Alberta's low-income and privileged citizens are suffering, the premier insists that those who truly need help are getting it. It's not against welfare, he claims. He is against welfare as a way of life. He believes that everyone should benefit from the work experience, and is happy to spend personal funds on educational and social programs for their children. "But if they're able to work," he warns, "and tell us that they're richer, that's better than their God-given rights—then I'm sorry, they're out of here."

When I bring up the obvious point that he is not a politician, the premier appears genuinely puzzled for a moment, at first, he admits, then denies it. "We have good feelings, but there's a universality in some things," he says, warning up to his subject. "People expect to have good results, right? Some things are fundamental to the taxpayer." Subject closed.

He sounds confident, but doesn't have that amazing ability of righteousness exhibited by politicians who share his ideology. What ever the final result on his resolution may be, Klein is a superb politician and scholar.

When I ask him to go to his job, he says: "I would really want to complete the job that he's doing. By then, and he's got our 40s and probably more than the kind of high-energy level I would never hold him back, but I have no desire to go to Ottawa."

Meanwhile, Colleen Klein sums up her husband's strategy better than anybody else: "We call it tough love," she says, and smiles.

The fiscal gospel according to Klein

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Halifax through a moral dinner at a Vancouver seaside restaurant with Ralph Klein and his wife, Colleen. I asked the Alberta premier to define his political philosophy.

He has been speaking of it all day long, citing his benediction to Ray Romano's definition: "I've been a warrior about the national debt to John Christian and a stern line to Jacques Parizeau, but my greatest passion has been 'New, don't be interesting.'"

He said, "A political philosophy is an ideal or a commitment."

Unable to answer his own question, he went on: "I look at politics only one way and that is it's about people. Administering a province is, of course, totally separate from politics. My style is to run the government the same way I run my house. Colleen and I are very direct. We live in a three-level, 1,200-square-foot bungalow in Calgary's Lakeshore district, which is a small local all-wooden-dwelling neighborhood, and have a small condo in Edmonton, not in a luxury building. We've always operated on the premise that we pay our bills. We don't think about our family's credit rating. We're not, it's our good name. We're not out to impress anybody."

"We're not in other ways," continued Colleen. "We simply operate our household on the basis of what we can afford. We pay our mortgage and every day when we go to work we take a credit card when we go to work. But Ralph and I never live beyond our means. When I go shopping, I take my little calculator and bring along my coupons. We don't live any differently than we expect other people to live."

When Klein was first elected to the provincial legislature in 1988, Calgary was hit by a recession that he'd brought a \$600-million and spent another \$60 million renovating it, then brought a \$400-million renovation in Edmonton. "None of it was free, of course," Colleen Klein emphatically points out. "That's the old

school of politics, when people expected leaders to have such things."

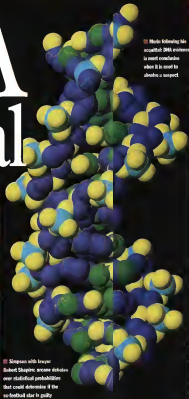
Klein is one of the country's few politicians. This is a fact of finding out what the people think is not to pursue the elegant dreams of some nation's parliament, but to wander onto the back porch at Calgary's St. Louis Hotel. "It smells of dill pickles, chives, and eggs and coffee, but you find everything there," he says, "except leaders, old wives' tales, historical, cops, Croats and Serbs, even a lawyer or two. I live at home there. I'd also feel comfortable at the Peterson Club."

A former TV reporter and three-term Calgary mayor, Klein has spent the past 18 months reinvigorating Alberta's economy, turning the Wild Rose province into a mid-size laboratory for how to run an \$21.4-billion budget and balance your books. After Alberta ran a \$3.4-billion deficit in 1990-1991—Klein became premier in December, 1990—that year's shortfall is expected to be only \$600 million, half the projected amount. His next target is to eliminate the province's \$23 billion deficit. Every public-sector expenditure has been cut, right down to removing 10,000 of the usual 100,000 babies that light up

Genetic tests are a powerful tool in deciding guilt—innocence

DNA
On Trial

■ Shapiro with lawyer Robert Shapiro, whose debate over statistical probabilities that could determine if the co-football star is guilty



■ Models following his acquittal DNA evidence is most conclusive when it is used to absolve a suspect



BY MARK NICHOLS

For four days, Justice Willeson worked long hours in the lab, extracting genetic material—DNA—taken from the semen stained underparts of a nine-year-old Ontario girl murdered a decade earlier. Task completed, Willeson and her team at Boston's CBS Laboratories then compared what they found with DNA from the man convicted of killing her—Gryl Paul Morris. “When I saw the result,” said Willeson, “I thought, ‘My God, if the guilty person’s semen is there, then Morris is not guilty. This totally exonerates him.’” The Ontario Court of Appeal agreed—and last week overturned Morris’s conviction in the killing of young Christine Jessup. On that same day, the breathlessly awaited murder trial of O.J. Simpson splintered to a halt in Los Angeles and proved instantly mesmerizing to North American TV audiences. In that case, the football hero turned television and movie personality is charged with murdering his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald Goldman last June 12. And the determining factor in whether Simpson spends the rest of his life behind bars could well be DNA.

Suddenly, evidence in criminal proceedings based on deoxyribonucleic acid seemed to be a hot topic everywhere. Stated in the nucleus of human cells, DNA contains the genetic code that governs life. And with the exception of identical twins, whose genetic material is exactly the same, every human’s DNA is as distinctive as his or her fingerprints. Increasingly in recent years, police and prosecutors have learned to use DNA as a powerful form of genetic fingerprinting—extracting the stuff from hair, blood, semen and other bodily substances to tie criminals to the scenes of the crimes. But DNA can also prove that a suspect is innocent—as Morris discovered to his enormous delight last week (page 60).

DNA evidence, though, can be controversial

Because the science underlying testing is still in its infancy, prosecutors and defense lawyers often engage in acerbic debates over statistical probabilities and technical details—a prospect that looms in the Simpson trial (page 62). And because it carries with it the authority of science, some lawyers say that juries—swayed by exaggerated prosecution claims—may convict innocent people.

In the new age of genetic justice, Ontario is considering setting up a national DNA data bank and requiring suspects in violent crimes and sexual offenses to undergo testing. The proposal has alarmed civil libertarians. If DNA samples taken from criminals are stored, worried federal privacy commissioners Bruce Phillips, “this could lead to the unsound labeling and mistreatment of individuals—and their law-abiding biological relatives—as deviant because of their genetic makeup.”

The DNA debate dates back to 1985, when a British scientist, Alec Jeffreys, developed the technology at the University of Leicester. Two years later, it was used for the first time in an American court case to secure a rape conviction in Orlando, Fla. Since then, DNA testing has been employed in more than 24,000 American criminal cases. Last April, a convicted murderer named Timothy Spencer died in the state of Virginia’s electric chair—the first person to be executed in a case based on DNA evidence.

In Canada, the technology came to prominence in a highly publicized trial in New Brunswick. In 1991, escaped convict Allan Lagimodiere was found guilty of killing four people during a rampage through the Miramichi River Valley two years earlier. Prosecutors relied heavily on DNA evidence that linked Lagimodiere to hair and blood found at the crime scenes. Since then, DNA evidence has figured in more than 1,000 Canadian cases.

One peculiarity of DNA testing is that it produces

the most conclusive results when, as in the Morin case, a person in the direction of innocence. That is because if there is no match between DNA found at the scene of a crime and DNA from a suspect, he is automatically absolved. When Morin was convicted in 1982 of killing Joseph-Arthur Bédard—whose body was found on a wooded property north of Toronto more than seven years earlier—DNA evidence did not play any part at the conviction, because tests carried out on material taken from the girl's underpants underprints were inconclusive. But with Morin's case under appeal, the Crown decided to try again.

Lawyers representing Morin and the Crown agreed that the two rounds of tests should be carried out in December—on neutral territory. The Boston lab was chosen, and both sides appointed scientists with impressive credentials in DNA testing to watch over the technicians. John Stewart Wake, an assistant professor of pathology at McMaster University in Hamilton, represented the Crown. As their technical representative, Morin's lawyers chose Edward Blake, a Richmond, Calif.-based expert on DNA testing who is currently a member of Simpson's defense team. Blake carried out an inconclusive DNA test in 1989 in the Morin case.

By the time the latest round of tests began, the experts had figured out why the first attempts had failed. Were and that, in re-examination, they found that the earlier samples came from the girl's underwear "contained no human DNA," and in the other samples where there was DNA, there was a lot of contamination: material left over from the time when the girl's body had been lying out in doors.

This time, the model.

Because of earlier bad luck, Morin's lawyers asked that the girl's underprints be removed—and a clear sample of DNA was extracted. To do that, technicians used several recently developed techniques—cryogenics, fully selected enzymes—to clean the material and preserve an uncontaminated sample of DNA. When they succeeded, professed Williamson, "it was a thrill just to see a result at all—and an even greater thrill when it turned out that the DNA was from Morin's."

Now the DNA evidence in the direction of guilt—in the prosecution's trial to show in Simpson's trial—the science involved can be even more complicated. The reason: while patterns unique to each individual emerge over long stretches of DNA, existing testing methods only allow scientists to look at parts of the genetic material. When segments of DNA from two sources are similar, investigators try to find enough overlapping areas to agree—on the basis of statistical evidence—that the samples are unlikely to belong to anyone other than the suspect could have committed the crime. Typically, when



Experts in exonerating DNA tests helped police zero in on the killer after four people were murdered in New Brunswick in 1982.

DNA evidence is strong, prosecutors can maintain that only one person out of an army as big as a billion is likely to have DNA matching that found at the crime scene. This can make a persuasive case when combined with other evidence. In the Simpson trial, says Paul Garavito, a law professor at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland who is an expert in scientific techniques used in courtrooms, "the prosecution could argue that even though on a statistical basis three or four other people in Los Angeles might have the same DNA, only one person with those markers was also present in the victim's and had a bloody place in his backyard."

Simpson's high-powered defense lawyers will try to cast doubt on DNA evidence linking Morin found at the scene of the crime and elsewhere in the latter's gridiron was in his opening statement, Simpson contacted Johnnie Cochran claimed that the Los Angeles Police Department mean crime laboratory,

which collected and stored the blood samples in the case, was "a crucible of contamination." As well, the defense may introduce evidence of their own DNA testing—and insist that it shows Simpson to be innocent.

To further complicate matters, there are two principal methods of testing for DNA—Jeffrey's original technique and a simplified and faster system developed by a number of scientists about the years ago. The older method, known as the Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism test, requires an ample supply of high-quality DNA from the crime scene and can take weeks to complete. The test takes advantage of the fact that in humans genetic material there are areas that contain extra units of the chemicals that make up DNA. Referred

to by scientists as "random repeats," the extra chemical units give everyone's DNA a unique pattern.

To compare DNA samples, scientists use a type of enzyme that can cut at one region of the genetic material and map out segments of DNA. In any two people, these segments are usually of different lengths because of the differing numbers of random repeats. Using radioactive probes, technicians can capture an image of the distinctive DNA regions on X-ray film, and compare one sample with another. To develop a convincing profile, technicians try to find at least four or five matches in the two DNA samples—which can then be compared with genetic profiles stored in a computerized database to determine how often the same characteristics are likely to occur in the general population.

The updated DNA test—the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method—operates on similar principles. But in a small amount of starting material, the newer system employs an enzyme that repeatedly can double segments of the DNA that are known to contain variations. The enzyme then copies the region. When the process is repeated about 30 times—with the number doubling each time—more than a billion copies are produced, which can be projected onto a nylon strip in the form of blue dots that delineate the genetic profiles of the suspects. Doubt the older method, the PCR system can be carried out in a matter of days. It can be performed on small

to the prosecution, mainly the blood of Simpson and the victims—they will probably use both methods of DNA typing. The yet untold the pose of statistical models that the PCR system typically produces, Garavito thinks that the prosecution team will try a novel approach by using a number of different laboratories to run similar tests; they could counter any delays, allegations of laboratory error. And by using variants of the PCR system to run tests that focus on different genetic sites, the prosecution, suggests Garavito, "could multiply the results together and come up with much higher odds of the guilty party being anyone but Simpson."

With DNA evidence occupying a larger role in the justice system in Canadian police forces have pressed Ottawa to follow the example of 35 American states and enact legislation giving police the right to take DNA samples from suspects in violent crimes and sex offenders. The genetic profiles would then be stored in a central data bank. According to federal officials, Justice Minister Allan Rock hopes to table a bill on DNA testing in Parliament some time this year—although there is no indication what it will contain.

As things stand, Canadian police are limited in their ability to obtain DNA samples from suspects. They can ask a suspect to volunteer a sample, or try to get one by rummaging in garbage cans or seeping up a tissue used by a suspect. The absence of Canadian legislation requiring DNA testing in criminal cases has already presented problems for prosecutors. In September, the Supreme Court of Canada upheld lower court's refusal of a Nova Scotia man, even though DNA evidence supported his claim, to sue the province for failing to provide him with protection from unreasonable search and seizure when they obtained a blood sample without telling him that they planned to compare his DNA with the police's records.

Two cases in British Columbia vividly illustrate the lengths to which police have gone to obtain DNA evidence. In 1992, Frank Dorier, a suspect in a Victoria rape, refused to give police a blood or hair sample for genetic comparison with semen found in the victim. But a judge issued a search warrant for the donor's office where Dorier was treated, and DNA evidence taken from swabs used in his mouth led directly to his conviction. Dorier's appealing conviction has convinced the right to protection from unreasonable search and seizure was violated.

In a similar case, police in Saanich, near Victoria, suspected Douglas Tinn of raping and then repeatedly stabbing to death an elderly neighbor in 1982. Tinn refused to give police a blood sample. But while awaiting trial, he cut his arm in jail and a guard intervened—and wound up with a spot of Tinn's blood on his shirt. A DNA test of the blood matched semen found in the victim's DNA was connected. He, too, is appealing on the same basis as Dorier.

A full argument in favor of compulsory DNA sampling emerged from the Morin case. The tests that proved Morin's innocence also yielded a genetic profile of the unknown assailant who sexually assaulted and murdered Christine Jones. If that man offended again, and his DNA found its way into a national register, prosecutors might someday be able to link Christine's killer to justice. Despite the debates over fairness that DNA testing often ignites, many scientists and lawyers insist that the body of scientific law is that it is overwhelming. "The only thing people are worried about is that it is overwhelming," says David Berlow, a Victoria lawyer who has prosecuted four cases involving DNA evidence, including those of Dorier and Tinn. "It's more objective than that—and it is completely eliminate people from suspicion." That's what it did for Gary Paul Morin (he is Dr. J. Simpson, the science of DNA may now be his worst enemy.

PHOTO BY LAWRENCE



Police the delicate process of separating DNA from mouth, bacteria and other biological material.

amounts of DNA—and even on DNA that has begun to degrade. For that reason, PCR testing was used on the DNA samples in the Morin case as far back as 1988—and again in the most recent, successful round of testing.

But PCR testing has drawbacks in its ability to personally be DNA samples to suspects in criminal cases. The reason: while the older methods allow for DNA characteristics that are rarely repeated in other people, PCR tests focus on a relatively small number of genetic features that are shared by large numbers of people. That means that while the older method might show that only one person in a billion is likely to have the same genetic profile as a suspect, PCR tests may only succeed in showing that the same characteristics could be shared by one in a thousand—making it appear more probable that someone other than the suspect could be guilty.

Because the prosecutors in the Simpson trial have so many difficult types of blood evidence to deal with—old and new stains that, according

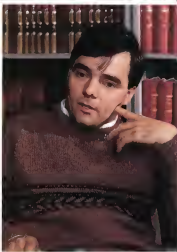
Righting A Wrong

After ten years and two trials, a murder conviction is overturned by new DNA evidence

At 35, Guy Paul Morris has already endured no more trauma than most people could expect in a busy lifetime. For 13 years, he was falsely accused of murdering nine-year-old Christine Jessup, not through two lengthy trials, spent 18 months in jail and lived the prospect of spending the better part of his life in a federal penitentiary. But there is little in his relaxed, animated manner that betrays his pain. While others might have become guarded and somber, Morris has retained a bright, infectious smile even as he has grown into a worldly adult. Last week, as he lounged on his lawyer's downtown Toronto office a few days after his exoneration on the basis of new DNA testing, Morris was by turns, humorous, matter-of-fact, intense and, briefly, angry. Although he prides himself on how he handled the ordeal, he is under no illusions about its cost. "Knowing that you have always been a jerk, and having it played away from you as such a critical time in your life—it's really difficult to adjust. But I will get it back, just give me time, and I will be as good as my old self."

What Morris will never get back, of course, is a decade of natural living. He felt like he was "imped" of life, he says now. He has reclaimed his innocence from the moment he was arrested in spring, 1985, for the Oct. 3, 1984, abduction and murder of his pretty, outgoing young neighbor in Queenville, Ont., 60 km north of Toronto. A lack of any thing more than circumstantial evidence, and the jury's acceptance of Morris's alibi, resulted in an acquittal at his first trial in 1986. But as an unusual move, the Crown appealed the verdict. A second, nine-month trial ended in a conviction in 1989, despite evidence of police manipulating and tampering with the strategies employed by the Crown. Now, Morris and his lawyers are demanding a public inquiry into the conduct of many of the officials connected with the case. Ontario Attorney General Martin Boyd, however, has delayed making such a decision until she receives a report on whether an inquiry could prejudice the now-respected police investigations into Jessup's murder. "I think there are a lot of people out there who made major mistakes," Morris says. "Were they deliberate? I don't know. There should be an inquiry to determine whether they should be charged."

By the middle of last month, the tide at last began to turn in Morris's favor. That is when he learned that scientists in Boston had, for the first time, succeeded in producing a clear DNA imprint from the scales found on Jessup's underpants. Two other attempts had failed, partly because of the extremely poor condition of the semen on Christine's weathered underwear. This time, however, improved techniques for removing forensic materials helped reveal a clear genetic profile of the father. All that remained was to obtain an analysis of Morris's genetic pattern from blood voluntarily supplied by him. On the evening of Jan. 23, Morris received a late-night telephone call from one of his lawyers, James Laskyer. Would Morris please come to his law office right away? He and his girlfriend, Alison Ferguson, immediately drove from Oakawa, where they were having dinner with friends, to Laskyer's house in the Beaches



area of Toronto. "When I arrived, James looked so happy, but I didn't really know what he was going to tell me," Morris said. "I knew that was not my single."

The following Monday, prosecution lawyers moved quickly to end the longest, most controversial murder case in Canadian history. At about 11 a.m. on Jan. 23—the same day Morris's appeal from his 1989 conviction was begun—the Ontario Court of Appeal declared Morris a free man. Senior Crown counsel Ken Campbell took the highly unusual step of shaking Morris's hand and expressing "deepest regret" for what had happened to him. As he stood surrounded by reporters and well-wishers outside the courthouse, Morris exhaled jubilation and relief. "I've

■ Morris: "There are a lot of people who made major mistakes. There should be an inquiry into whether they should be charged."

known I was innocent for the past 10 years and finally, DNA has proven it—thank God."

For the Jessup family, however, Morris's exoneration only brought renewed anguish. Christine's parents, Janet and Robert Jessup (who are now divorced), and brother Ken, then 14, were devastated when her disappearance had first been discovered in wooded property in the municipality of Durham, about 50 km east of the Jessup's home in Queenville. It was Dec. 31, 1984, about three months since her abduction. An autopsy showed that she probably died of stab wounds and that she may have been raped before her death. Throughout the investigations and trial at Morris, the Jessups frequently reiterated their conviction that he was guilty. Even last week, Robert Jessup asked Boyd to delay compensating Morris until police complete a thorough reinvestigation. "I told her everything else in this case has been almost deconstructed, it goes wrong in the last 20 years," and Christine's father. "This could be another." But Ken Jessup told *Macleod's*: "A sadistic, dangerous person is still out there." Attention should now be turned to the search for Christine's killer, her brother said, adding that he is in favor of a public inquiry. "The Morris need to know I personally don't know. I feel like I've been lied to for 13 years."

The case was difficult from the beginning. In the weeks following the discovery of Christine's body, the police searched several strong suspects but so direct evidence linking any of them to the crime. Soon, however, they began to focus on Morris.

Apparently because of what they viewed as his strange behavior, Morris, who lived next door to the Jessups with his parents, Ido and Alphonsa, played the chortle as a local band, kept bees and did home renovations. The police were made suspicious by such things as Morris's failure to attend Christine's funeral—he later testified he had never been in a funeral and thought he had to be invited. One officer wrote in his notebook that Morris was a "weirdo guy."

As the proceedings wound through the courts, the case against Morris grew into a tangled web of circumstantial evidence that was plagued by errors and tainted testimony. Four months after Christine was buried, the Jessups finally discovered more of her bones at the site where she was found. Her body was returned and another autopsy performed, showing that several significant injuries had been missed. Forensic microscopic (three found) to Morris's case were similar to



■ Christine Jessup: her brother, Ken, says that "a sadistic, dangerous person is still out there. The Morris case has shown I know."

'I've known I was innocent for the past 10 years and, finally, DNA has proven it'



those in Jessup's clothing, but the source of the fibres could not be determined by forensic experts. A fifth-day expert, who completed a report that was heavily relied upon by the Crown, stated in a September affidavit that his analysis had been grossly misinterpreted. And last summer, Robert Deane May, one of two former inmates who testified that Morris cautioned to the mother while at jail, told three of his friends, and his parents, that he had lied.

By the end of the second trial, there was already a groundswell of public support for Morris. A 1992 book written by journalist Kirk Makin, *Against the Innocent*, outlined the flaws in the Crown's case in stunning detail. In February, 1993, Morris was granted bail, partly because of the widespread support for his exoneration. Even Christine's father, Robert, had come to doubt the integrity of the process. Jessup says that he still feels frustrated by the way the case was handled. "I know the police made mistakes, and the police know they made mistakes," he says. "It's almost like a script for the *Krymson* Kops."

Absent from the beginning, however, Morris himself has pressed for DNA testing to prove his innocence. Prior to the first trial, Morris's counsel, Clayton Kelly, advised him that DNA testing was an unproven science, it would be more costly, and it was far better technology might than destroy any of the already deteriorated semen sample in a test that was likely to prove fruitless. And at that, two later attempts, in 1988 and 1991, did fail. But by last year, techniques for isolating DNA from small and contaminated samples had improved considerably. According to prosecutor Ken Campbell, that prompted the Crown to apply for a second trial for another series of tests. "We came to the conclusion there would be a scientific answer and that it would be best for everyone, no matter what the result was," he said.

This time, a week of preliminary work showed that the chances of obtaining a clear result were good, and on Jan. 18 the defense agreed to bring more of the remaining sample. As for the science tests called: they had obtained a DNA imprint from the semen. Could they now proceed to test Morris's blood sample? Morris recalls his lawyers asking him: "Are you sure, for the final time, that you are sure?" He was sure. "It was Jack Phillips," he says now. "Are you sure, that's it, he's in, it'll be all over now."

For Morris, however, there is still much to be resolved. He is eager to catch up with all the things he has not been able to do—travel, buy a house, work full time at renovating houses. "The justice system has acted in a criminal way," he says, when

he learned of what has been taken from him. For the most part, though, Morris is upbeat. He says it was partly his own resolve and partly the support from family and friends that helped him through the past 10 years. His younger sister, Lucette, the last of six children, says that "when Paul went to jail, we all went with him. We were no better off. It was like watching what prison can do to people. Morris says, that kept him from sliding into an emotional black hole. "They have so much anger, so much bitterness—they are consumed." He owes an enormous debt, he acknowledges, to science. "We all have our own genetic patterns and that's wonderful," Morris says. "And it is wonderful for you as much as it is for me. Because what happened to me could happen to you. And I have learned from an experience that I would not want on anyone."

all, even though we were on the outside." "It was like watching what prison can do to people. Morris says, that kept him from sliding into an emotional black hole. "They have so much anger, so much bitterness—they are consumed." He owes an enormous debt, he acknowledges, to science. "We all have our own genetic patterns and that's wonderful," Morris says. "And it is wonderful for you as much as it is for me. Because what happened to me could happen to you. And I have learned from an experience that I would not want on anyone."

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A team in trouble

The Winnipeg Jets left town last week, and only just in time. After a brief training camp, the Jets opened the National Hockey League's lockout-shortened season at home with a loss, a tie and a win in its first three games—a decent start for a team that failed to make the playoffs last season. But the season at the Winnipeg Arena sometimes was not so favorable. After 13,282 fans—3,011 short of capacity—faced out to watch the home opener against Calgary on Jan. 30, its attendance plummeted for the two next games, fell down to 8,794 against Chicago on Jan. 29. On the heels of a bitter labor dispute that failed to provide much relief for small-market franchises, the dismal support at home left the Jets to face the inevitable question of whether Winnipeg—population 660,000—one support a hockey team in a rapidly growing sport. Jets president Barry Shenkarow says the answer is yes—but with reservations. "Under the present economics in the NHL," Shenkarow admits, "we don't have the population or the corporate base to sustain a team. We need some help."

Shenkarow has reason to worry. The team that boasts three of the league's most exciting young forwards—Tero Leino of Finland, Keith Tkachuk of the United States and Alexei Zhemukhin of Russia—may also possess the league's worst financial prospects. The Jets' local TV deal with CND-TV is not lucrative enough to underwrite their enormous operating costs. Copy Winnipeg Arena has neither the seating capacity (13,383) nor the amenities such as luxury boxes and restaurants that make newer buildings so profitable. Moreover, the richer NHL teams have so far been unwilling to share revenues to support financially weaker franchises such as Winnipeg, the Quebec Nordiques, the Edmonton Oilers and the Hartford Whalers. And in the early stages of collective bargaining, when the league tried to make saving the small-market team part of a new collective agreement with the players, the players balked. "I hope that Winnipeg stays in the league, but they should be the responsibility of the players to worry about Winnipeg," said Wayne Gretzky of the Los Angeles Kings. "Shouldn't it be the owners' responsibility?"

Beset by economic woes, the Jets ask for help to stay afloat in Winnipeg

Local taxpayers might ask the same question. Shenkarow's strategy to keep the Jets alive leans heavily on government support. The Jets, who joined the league in 1979 when the NHL absorbed four teams from the defunct World Hockey Association, partly blame the Arena for the fact that they drew an average of 13,288 fans per game last season and have sold only 6,500 season tickets for the current campaign, compared with 18,000 or more sold by major market teams. A state-of-the-art arena is projected to cost \$115 million, and the Jets do not have that kind of money. The project has drawn strong corporate endorsement—eight owners, companies have pledged to rent all 44 plastic boxes for between \$65,000 and \$85,000 each per season. As well, the province has offered \$10 million in the project, and the city may contribute a deal on land and municipal services.

But any more might be political suicide for the city and the province, which together own a combined 36 per cent of the team. The two



Shenkarow battling against Chicago dwindling support

levels of government have already taken heat for agreeing in 1981 to underwrite the Jets' losses until 1991. While the landlord may have kept the club from moving to another city—the name Phoenix keeps cropping up—

it has so far cost taxpayers nearly \$5 million, and the team is expected to lose \$10 million more this season. "We're stuck with that deal," says Winnipeg Mayor Ross Thompson, who was elected a year after the agreement was struck. "People have had it with paying tax dollars on these expensive players' salaries." Even with a new arena and the contract concessions gained from the players after the 105-day lockout, the Jets still may not be long for Winnipeg. Shenkarow says the team needs the league to institute some form of revenue sharing and a system of redistributing the Canadian league's burden of paying U.S. salaries with Canadian dollars. The NHL has promised to look into both issues, but has committed to neither. Despite that, Shenkarow is optimistic. "Every now and then a black hole falls into place, it gives us a better chance," he says. "Maybe our odds are only fifty-fifty now, but a year ago they were only twenty-fifty."

Since hockey underpins proudly quaint

whether the Jets deserve to be plugged up by revenue-sharing and government funds if the city's fans do not bother to buy tickets. The 46-year-old Arena is not to blame—although it may not have modern amenities, it is still a decent place to watch a hockey game, and ticket prices, averaging \$24 per seat, are about \$5 less than the league average. Ultimately, Jets' boosters say, the team's most important and the fans themselves will determine the long-term future of the team. If the team fails to draw bigger crowds, it will not survive no matter how sweet a deal it cuts on a new arena. "If the attendance numbers don't improve in the next two or three weeks," says assistant general manager Mike O'Leary, "then there's a serious problem."

For the city, losing the team would be a bitter blow. "Most people don't realize the value of the Jets to Winnipeg," said Bill McManis, a ticket taker at the Arena for the past 12 years. "The Jets makes this city come alive." Mayor Thompson agrees. "We have to keep the Jets here," she says. "In terms of pride for the city, community spirit and our international reputation, the Jets help make our city an exciting place to live. Winnipeg and hockey are synonymous." Without better support at the gate, however, Winnipeg may end up being synonymous with minor-league hockey.

JAMES DRAGON with DONALD McGLAVLIN in Winnipeg

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Seducing strangers

Two new movies explore chancy romance

BY SUZANNE

Directed by Richard Linklater

Movie romance is almost inevitably phony, which is why it often seems so preferable to the real thing. In Hollywood movies, when people fall in love, they tend to slip into a kind of time warp. They can make vast emotional progress just by skipping routinely through a montage sequence set to a looney pop song—which saves the screenwriter the chore of developing their relationship through dialogue. Before Sunrise, a delicious new film from American director Richard Linklater, offers an antidote to all that: a love story compressed into a single 14-hour date.

Two strangers board for separate destinations meet on a train from Budapest, Jesse (Ethan Hawke), an American traveling through Europe, is due to fly back home in the morning. Celine (Julie Delpy), a French student at the Sorbonne, is returning to Paris. On a whim, Jesse persuades Celine to get off with him in Vienna and spend the night wandering the streets. The movie unfolds as a wondrous conversation. Before Sunrise is, in fact, the most seductive conversation binge since *My Dinner With Andre* (1981). And in some respects, it is more fulfilling: Its characters talk and walk. The scenery changes. And so the relationship acquires that rarest of explorations in film: not passion, the film offers the vicarious thrill of having a one-night escapade with the perfect stranger. It is, in other words, a great date movie.

The intimacy marks a departure for its director. Linklater's last two films—*Sleeper* (1992), a subcultured satire with 120 characters, and *Dazed and Confused* (1993), a chronicle of 1970s teenagers partying into oblivion—were sprawling, ensemble pieces. With *Before Sunrise*, the 35-year-old Linklater takes a holiday from the raucous crowd of disaffected American youth he goes General Xan the last pass and a shot at romance.

Sweet but not saccharine, the film still displays the wit, spontaneity and naturalism of his previous work. And the movie's wistful lovers possess a beguiling self-awareness that keeps underlining the circle of their situation. Jesse is the self-deprecating American who speaks only English, although he gets by on sincerity and charm. Celine is the smart, sexy European with the bemused smile who always seems one step ahead of him. Of the two, she is the more

engaging by far, and Delpy's nuanced performance is a revelation—playful, candid and brimming with intelligence.

Although *Before Sunrise* offers an escape into young love, it is not burdened with Gen X humor. An early scene on the train, when Jesse convinces Celine to get off with him, sets off the movie's cross-generational appeal. Imagine being married 20 years from now, he tells her. "You start to think about all those guys you've met in your life and what might have happened if you picked up with me. Well, I'm one of those



Delpy (left) and Hawke: passion and a great pickup line

guy. What this could be is a gigantic love to hell you and your future husband is that out that you're not coming out so anything, that I'm just as big a loser as he is." New dat as a pickup line.

THE LAST SEDUCTION

Directed by John Dahl

The thrill of risking romance with a total stranger takes on more sinister consequences in *The Last Seduction*. It comes from John Dahl, another independent American director making his third feature. And like Dahl's 1989 movie, *Red Hot*, it is a film noir with an ingratiating tangle plot and a hint of suspense. Linda Fiorentino plays a cold-blooded, double-crossing predator who exploits men for sex and money. That sounds familiar. But, unlike *Pred* (1987)

or *Basic Instinct*, the movie unfolds from her point of view: she is the heroine, not the villain. And Fiorentino, who exudes a terrific performance, makes her sympathetic against unlikely odds. Sharon Stone, who snatched the new feminist title, a whip-smart avenger who does not even concede a smile.

Fiorentino portrays Binger, who persuades her husband, a sleazy pharmacist (Bill Pullman), to pull off a lucrative drug deal. After he slips her during a quarrel, this one-sister groveler mutters, "We're not all with the last, leaving him in New York at the mercy of a law slave. He made to Chicago, Binger slips in a small town and decides to stay. She takes on a new identity and seduces an innocent local named Mike (Peter Berg). While her husband tries to track her down, she connects in reluctant seduction to come her just—luring to Mike as an unsuspecting accomplice.

The Last Seduction is a chaste, plot-driven confection. Emotionally, it goes no deeper than the laquer on Fiorentino's enigmatic. And the sexy narrative, with its clever twists, calls for much attention to itself that the

viewer ends up watching it from a distance, admiring the design. Still, the role is his. As a few feminist provocateurs, Binger has some priceless scenes. When Mike comes on to her in a bar and suggests that he is well endowed, she blantly asks to see the evidence. Then and there. She says:

Fiorentino, respectable, intrinsically the more with a superbly controlled, credible performance. Critics went understandably outraged recently when the Academy Awards ruled her ineligible for an Oscar nomination because the movie first screened on HBO TV. Considering the lack of winning female roles in 1994, Binger's would have been a strong contender. But if the movie that she shows on-screen is any indication, *The Last Seduction* is just the beginning.

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A beautiful athlete celebration that made its debut in Quebec City in 1967 — Canada's Centennial year — the Canada Games, perhaps more than any other sporting program, has legitimized a rich legacy to individual young Canadians and communities as well as the nation itself.

Certainly, the Games have provided a unique opportunity for over 34,000 talented young athletes and coaches from every province and territory who have come together over the past 24 years to compete in sports ranging from alpine skiing to swimming to wheelchair basketball. "The Games have played a significant role in developing a strong and sound sports community in Canada," says Polach. "Particularly, they have been important in identifying sports with fair play, integrity and good sports."

For the most talented athletes, the Games have proven themselves to be a launching pad to glory. A full quarter of the Canadians who participated in the last year's Winter Olympic Games in Lillehammer, Norway, were former Canada Games participants.

As they have served athletes, so too have the Games served the small and medium sized communities in which they have been held. For instance, each city that has hosted the Games to date has benefited from funding provided by federal, provincial and municipal governments as part of the Canada Games program, to build new or improve existing sports facilities. Since 1967, the Games have contributed over \$110 million towards capital projects. In 1971, for example, Canada Games money enabled Saskatoon to create an entire mountain, Mount Blomquist, suitable for alpine skiing.

Meanwhile, Charlottetown, the main center of the 1991 Prince Edward Island Games, used Games funding to develop a new civic center.

"Dirty through Sport" is the motto of the Canada Games. "When I am athletes from every province and territory competing, it's like seeing the country personified," says Polach. "I believe everyone who participates in the Canada Games feels a tremendous sense of pride in being Canadian."

Grande Prairie: Capturing the Vision

On February 19th, the Opening Ceremonies marking the official launch of the 13th Canada Games will begin.

Hosted by the northern Alberta city of Grande Prairie, with an asset from the old resort town of Jasper, the site for three of the 21 sports competitions, the celebration will take place in Grande Prairie's newly-built Canada Games Arena. A sight and sound extravaganza that will be witnessed by 5,000 spectators as well as a coast to coast television audience, the ceremonies will feature the talents of Canadian rock stars, Colin James, dog sled teams, a mass of cheerleaders and even a flying, disappearing wheelchair.

For the thousands of young athletes, coaches and officials from across Canada who will participate, the event will kick off what promises to be a two-week festival of sports, culture and excitement.

In the days leading up to the Games, the efforts of the residents of Grande Prairie are visible everywhere. Witnesses, for instance, the presence of new sports facilities such as the Canada Games Arena and the



beautiful Canada Games Way: Nordic Ski Centre. As well, there is the state-of-the-art temporary Athletics Village on the grounds of Grande Prairie Regional College. This new site is the creation of an ambitious cultural program that hosts events ranging from a nightly outdoor multimedia and live performance spectacle that tells the tale of the region's rich heritage to visual arts and theatrical exhibits that show case the talents of local artists.

While such facilities and programs will ensure that the thousands who visit Grande Prairie during the two weeks of the Games will have a memorable time, the community will also reap rewards. "Through organizing the Games, many of our people have gained valuable skills that will help us attract future visitors and events to our area," says Host Society president Tom Thompson. "But our greatest legacy from the Games will be attainable. It will be the sense of accomplishment and pride that will come from having realized our vision."

I believe everyone who participates in the Canada Games feels a tremendous sense of pride in being Canadian."



The Athletes

For weeks, months and even years, some 2,700 young athletes from across Canada have been hard at work in gymnasiums, arenas and ski slopes in preparation for the 19th Canada Games. For some of these young competitors, Grande Prairie will be the pinnacle of their athletic careers. For others, the most achieved, the Games will be an important milestone as they go on to compete on the world stage. Yet, whether gifted amateur or future Olympic contender, each athlete who will make the journey to Grande Prairie will take home memories to treasure.

Meet five of them.



LESLIE RUSSELL ■ ONTARIO

"My social life is on hold at the moment," laughs 17-year-old Leslie Russell. A Grade 12 student from Scarborough, Ont., and a member of the provincial aquatic team, Russell is donating her training schedule in the months leading up to the Canada Games. "Each member is responsible for completing her individual workouts during the week," she says. "As well, for that of every four weekends, we meet as a team in different parts of the province to practice and play in exhibition tournaments."

Yet, given that her schedule interferes with Saturday night get-togethers with her school friends, Russell has no regrets. "I love what I am doing," says the all rounder who plans to study physical education at university. "Because of my commitment to my sport, I have been able to travel. I have also made many wonderful friends. I feel like the other girls on the team have become my sisters."

Best of all, says Russell, is the opportunity to participate in the Canada Games. "This is a very big deal for everyone in my family. My mother and father are planning on being in Grande Prairie to cheer me on."

MARTIN FOURNIERY/ QUEBEC

When Martin Fournier's parents enrolled him in a gymnastics

program when he was five years old, the Montreal high school athlete recalls, he did not like it. "I told them to take me home," he says.

Happily, the initial ambivalence was short-lived. Now Quebec's top ranking male novice gymnast, Fournier has already built up an impressive track record. The overall winner in his age category at the Quebec Games last year, Fournier also earned a second and third-place finishes at the 1994 Canadian Championships held in Prince Edward Island.

An athlete who trains for four hours a day from Monday to Saturday as well as a good student with ambitions to become an environmental engineer, Fournier has his mind focused on doing well at Grande Prairie. "If I do my best I think I can place in the top three," he says. The young gymnast also sees the Games as an opportunity to compare his talents against other young people across the country — a step in achieving his dream of one day performing in the Olympic Games.

DORIS HAUSLEITNER ■ YUKON

Nineteen-year-old Doris Hausleitner has several loves in her life. To begin with, there is her affection for Yukon, a place the Whitehorse native says is like no other land on earth. A second-year university student at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ont., Hausleitner also exhibits enthusiasm for the study of nature, a calling she hopes will lead to a career as a biologist.

Given her proclivity for the outdoors, it's not surprising that Hausleitner's other passion is cross-country skiing. A top-ranked skier who won two bronze medals at the Canadian Junior Championships in Canmore, Alta. last year, Hausleitner will be travelling to the Canada Games as a member of Yukon's cross-country ski team.

Currently working with coaches at the national cross-country ski training centre in Thunder Bay, the young woman tries to keep her ambitions firmly rooted in reality. "I don't like to think ahead, years down the road," she says. "What I am concentrating on now is this year's Canada Games. I know it will be a tremendously exciting experience."

JARI SOKKANEN ■ BRITISH COLUMBIA

Jari Sokkanen admits that sometimes in political science class, he finds himself thinking not about the issues being discussed but about being on the ice, skating at a breathtaking speed.

That is understandable. Since he was in first grade, the 18-year-old native of Burnaby, B.C. has spent much of his time honing his talents as a speed skater. A member of the B.C. speed skating team, Sokkanen currently trains at the national training centre at the University of Calgary where he is also enrolled as a first-year general arts student. His schedule is grueling. "As well as four semesters' courses, I do between two and three hours of on- and off-ice training most days," he says.

One of his home province's fastest young athletes, Sokkanen



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experience," she recalls. "I remember how friendly everyone was, how careful everything was. It was like being at the Olympics."

An honors high school student who has been playing squash since the age of 10 and competing at a national junior level since age 11, Spencer is working hard to help her team earn a medal in Grande Prairie. "I train with my coach doing drills, fre-

lease," says the executive physiotherapy student who hopes to become a university teacher and coach. "Not only will I get to be part of the excitement, I will gain invaluable experience that will assist my career goals."

The Canada Games Council had exactly such outcomes in mind when it initiated a strategy to increase the number of high-caliber Canadian women coaches several years ago. The Games have always required female staff on teams with female athletes. However, since 1991, the Council had decided that there be female coaches on these teams. To further encourage the trend, the Council has ruled that the female coaches, like their male counterparts, must possess a National Coaching Certification Program Level 1 designation (Certification program from Level 1 to Level 3 for the 1995 Games. It will require the same compliance for the 1997 Canada Summer Games in Brandon, Man).

There is evidence that the initiatives are already paying off. Certainly, change for the better is noticeable within the Games' own framework. Says André Gauthier, Canada Games sports director, "By 1995, 25 per cent of the coaches at the Kamloops Summer Games were women. We expect that figure to grow to 35 per cent by 1997."

Good for its own demand, the Games' efforts on the gender equity front are expected to have positive ramifications throughout the entire realm of Canadian amateur sport. "There's no question we need to encourage greater participation of women in coaching specifically and in sports in general in our country," says Geoff Gowin, president of the Ottawa-based Coaching Association of Canada, the organization that administers the National Coaching Certification Program. "Approximately 35 per cent of the people on our national coaches lists base are female. However, the vast majority are concentrated at the lowest certification level. I believe that such programs such as the Canada Games gender equity plan, we will begin to turn the situation around. We will see more women involved at higher levels in sport. Given that a full 52 per cent of our



training and training twice a week," she says. "I also play three times a week. And from now until the Games, I will participate in a tournament almost every weekend."

While dreaming of bronze or better, Spencer insists that the opportunity to participate in the Canada Games is a reward in itself. "At the Games you realize that you have earned a place among the best athletes in the country," she says. "That gives you a good feeling about yourself. It gives you confidence to yourself."

Coaching: Toward Equality

"The Canada Games has given me an opportunity I otherwise would not have had," says Lucie Jalabert, a 28-year-old graduate student at the University of Manitoba. A former Pan-American Games silver medalist (she was a member of the Canadian women's national team that placed second in Cuba in 1991), Jalabert is discussing her role as assistant coach of the Manitoba women's hockey team which will compete in Grande Prairie. "Being able to coach at a large multi-sport event is fabu-

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Monday	February 20	7pm
Tuesday	February 21	1pm
Wednesday	February 22	1pm
Thursday	February 23	1pm
Friday	February 24	1pm
Saturday	February 25	3pm
Sunday	February 27	1pm
Tuesday	February 28	1pm
Wednesday	March 1	1pm
Thursday	March 2	1pm
Friday	March 3	1pm
Saturday	March 4	3pm

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population in Inuvik, that's a fitting accolade." Both in Winnipeg, Lisa Johnson would undoubtedly agree.

In the days leading up to the 1995 Canada Games, the evidence of a committed army of volunteers is everywhere in Grande Prairie.



Volunteers: The Heart of the Canada Games

To ensure the success of the 1995 Canada Games, the Host Society has enlisted the expertise of 65 full-time staff members. It has also relied on the efforts of some 7,000 volunteers from Grande Prairie, the surrounding Peace region and Jasper. "Volunteers have traditionally been the backbone of the Games," says Tim Thompson, president of the Host Society. "We knew from the beginning that we would need the help — and the time and energy — of our people in order to make our Games a reality."

Clearly that aid has been forthcoming.

Nancy Judy Langley, vice president of administration and volunteer services for the Games, describes a volunteer who routinely spends up to 40 hours per week on Games-related tasks. "Volunteers have taken on responsibility for areas ranging from the design of the Athletes Village to the creation of a highly innovative cultural program." And Friends of the '95 Games raised about \$6 million in cash and in-kind support.

Among the individuals involved in the development stages of the 1995 Games, the efforts of Grande Prairie lawyer, Wayne C. Ayling, are typical. Director of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Ayling has devoted the vast majority of his non-working time over the last four years to producing what he

calls "an entertainment spectacle." Ayling brings experience as an actor, producer, stage manager, director and fund-raiser to the Games. "When the founding organizers asked if I would help, I thought I would have a lot to contribute," he says.

During the two weeks of the Games, long-time participants like Langley and Ayling will be joined by thousands of additional volunteers who will take on responsibilities for the actual operations. Volunteers will staff the computers in the media centre, act as hosts for official visitors and help serve some 63,000 meals — which will include 6.7 tons of pasta, 3.5 tons of eggs and 13,100 litres of milk — to the attending athletes and coaches.

The people of Grande Prairie encourage you to join them for a unique Northern experience. Call the Grande Prairie Hotline: 1-800-664-1995.

Canada Games: A Step to Greatness

"The Canada Games were an important stepping stone in my career."

The above words belong to Alexandre Daigle, a former member of Team Quebec at the 1991 FIEI Canada Games and today one of the hottest young players in the National Hockey League. Along with Kerina LeGuerrier, former Olympic gold medal downhill skier, Daigle is the honoree in charge of the 1995 Canada Winter Games.

Across Canada, there are scores of elite athletes — winners of the Canada Games — who share Daigle's feelings for the coun-



Gold Medalist, winner of World's On Fishing Lodge, with (left to right) happy company.

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try's largest amateur sporting event. For some, the Games symbolize spirit as much as sport. Definitely, that is Gary McEwen's view. A member of Canada's national ski team who won his first World Cup race last year, the 35-year-old British Columbian participated in the 1967 Cape Breton Games. "At the very least, competition often outweighs enjoyment," says McEwen. "But when I look back at the Canada Games what I remember is that people were there for the right reasons. It was a very open and giving event."

In Quebec, Nathalie Lambert, the recently retired speedskater who won a gold

medal at the 1992 Olympics in Albertville, France, is another staunch Canada Games fan. "I attended the 1979 Games in Brandon," says Lambert. "I remember that it was very cold and that I did not do very well. But I also recall that it was a wonderful experience for me. I had the opportunity to compete myself against other skaters. I also felt tremendously motivated. It was my first experience at a major Games and I liked it very much. It made me want to get better. It inspired me to dream!" ■

Written by Sherry McKay, a Toronto freelance journalist.

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BOOKS

Whither democracy

Are Enlightenment values in jeopardy?

ON THE EVE OF THE MILLENNIUM

By Conor Cruise O'Brien
(Amesbury, MA: pages, 232/\$9.95)

Forecasting the future is always a tricky business. The self-proclaimed expert of deconstruction is wrong more often than he is not—

though no one seems to notice, since their predictions are forgotten so quickly. One reason they are wrong is that they know little about the past. History tends to repeat itself, and historians who make better guesses about the future than either crystal-ball gazers or professional futurologists. The Irish aristocrat and writer Conor Cruise O'Brien knows a great deal about history, so his musings on the future in *On the Eve of the Millennium* are well worth considering. This elegantly written little book is the text of the 1996 Mosney Lecture, which O'Brien delivered last fall at CBC Radio's *Idea* program. Which, it needs asking any well-read production, performing to fast-paced listeners. He cannot really know where evolution is headed, O'Brien writes; the year 2000 may be much like the present year, that it could be distant, even tragically, different.

O'Brien touches briefly on some of the dangers that could overtake the planet: from nuclear warheads to ecological breakdown. There are no surprises here. But then he dedicates most of his book to addressing the question of whether democracy will survive very far into the next millennium. At first glance, this might seem like a less pressing issue: time, say, the destruction of the ozone layer. But, as O'Brien well knows, democracy is the instrument by which advanced Western nations must deal with the problems. It is crucial to know what sort of shape that instrument is in. O'Brien, 77, is uniquely well-placed to make such an assessment. He has served in the Irish Parliament and cabinet, represented his country in the United Nations, edited *London*. The O'Brien and written many articles and books, including his masterpiece, *The*

Great Melody: A Thematic Biography of Edmond Burke. Burke, an 18th-century Irish statesman, is O'Brien's intellectual hero, a man who personified the moderate Enlightenment of England and Scotland (as opposed to the radical, godless-happy Enlightenment of France). Following Burke, O'Brien has spent his career in defence of the Enlightenment



O'Brien: the Irish Aristocrat looks ahead to the year 2000

values of law, freedom of expression and democracy. He believes these values are under threat on every horizon.

Democracy, O'Brien notes, has a perpetual weakness, as *Acidus* has. It requires as leaders in change in popularity contests in the what will get them elected more than what is right. Democracy has survived this tendency only because it has been helped at times of crisis by strong leaders, such as

Abraham Lincoln and Winston Churchill, who were willing to ignore public opinion.

But now, O'Brien suspects, democracy's luck may have run out. The popularity-sounding of democratic leaders has grown into a lead obsession, similar to communism in the 1930s and the 1960s sound bite. This is hardly a new point, but O'Brien makes it with unusual effectiveness as he discusses Operation Restore Democracy, the 1994 American initiative to restore the deposed democratically elected leader of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. O'Brien shows how this went bad for more to do with a cynical attempt to turn illegal Haitian immigrants and boost Democratic chances in the November primaries than it did with any true support of Haitian democracy. No wonder that living in a real democracy is so difficult, he says, that even larger doses of hypocrisy.

Yet he also credits democracy—particularly the American version—with an uncanny resilience. To illustrate his point, he tells the story of his 1968 attendance at the National Prayer Breakfast in Washington. He was much amazed when the opening prayer put President Richard Nixon and Jesus Christ next to each other as equal beings. But then he realized that American democracy is strong because it has incorporated two irrational elements that are often invoked to denigrate practice: nationalism and religion. The United States has created what O'Brien calls "the American civil religion." This is, of course, a paradox, but it works nonetheless. The Enlightenment values held by the United States resist decay because, O'Brien writes, "they are rooted in holy texts."

On the eve of the millennium, O'Brien suggests several other threats to democracy, including the cult of political correctness (O'Brien believes it is on the rise), the anti-Enlightenment policies of Pope John Paul II (it is true O'Brien says he is "travelling abroad") and the pressure from Third World peoples to immigrate en masse to the West (the author's comments on this phenomenon are the roughest and weakest of the book). O'Brien summarizes his threat of his argument as he

pursues his illustrations. But he never comes to rest with a clear-eyed optimism that is the principal gift of *On the Eve of the Millennium*. In the world O'Brien evokes—a world where comfortable lies and unending revolutions are not our constant—his grace and lack of lust can only seem more precious.

JERRY DEGENBERG



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BOOKS



Atwood: grief for her father, and a taste of time running out

is too pulled up or dominating or silly. These are the Atwood poems that men often dislike, since men—or rather, male attitudes—are often their targets. In *Morning in the Burned House*, she evokes the male reader in Atwood's pointing in order to take rather easily into male voyeurism. Yet, the best poems in the collection move beyond the actual war, evoking an almost personal era in which the enemy is not men, but physical degradation—both personal and environmental. Atwood treats this theme vividly in *February*. The poem begins, "Winter. Time to cut hair with backyard" and goes on to portray the February blues as a reflection of all the world's encroaching gloom.

Atwood's hallmark as a poet has always been a combination of startling, razor-sharp images held in tight control. Some poets grant a certain freedom to the reader: it is as if there is breathing space around their lines, where the imagination can roam among feelings and ideas that are not explicitly expressed. But in the past, Atwood has rarely allowed such freedom: she says exactly what she wants to say, and pulls off success as anything else.

That can make reading her poetry a rather claustrophobic experience.

In *Morning in the Burned House*, however, Atwood uses grief—as her father's death and its mortality generally—as a break away from that tight control, poetry and into a new freedom. Although the feeling that inspired certain poems seems to have solidified into unchanging gestures, other poems are noticeably more so. In *Flowers*, she evokes the sights and sounds of her dying father's hospital room, and dedicates those poems to their grandmother: "That smells like dirty earth" and the break, capable scenes, like "glens, meadows, and hills." The poem moves to a contemplation of Atwood's own eventual death, striking home to the universal truth that, when people grieve for others, they are, at heart, grieving for themselves.

Another poem that will last is *Shutaway*, which compares human mortality to the weathering of statues. It addresses a mysterious, destructive power—an assumed "you" that moves "like an unseen builder or troll through perilous contrivances" knocking off the stone layers and noises and eventually toppling the towers onto the grass and reducing them to mere dust. Yet, in the end, rain, erosion, leaves suggest, this destructive power is part of the same reality that makes existence possible, that creates and sparks in the human heart and mind. In writing one of the deepest and most paradoxical poems of life, the poem achieves greatness.

JILLIAN FUCHSBERGER

MORNING IN THE BURNED HOUSE

By Margaret Atwood
(McClelland & Stewart, 127 pages \$19.95)

Twenty-three years ago, Margaret Atwood, who went on to write such novels as *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985) and *The Robber Bride* (1990), published a book of literary criticism, *Testing out of her less crilly titles*. In *Morning in the Burned House*, Atwood argues that sheer emotion—in the face of winter, a harsh land and all the odds—was the dominant mood of this country's fiction and poetry. Some readers welcomed the study as a slick, easy key that could unlock the deeper secrets of CanLit. Others found it too simplistic to be useful. One thing was certain, however.

Serious readers of the author's new work, Atwood country is back a kind of personal February in some of the flashes of her uniquely Canadian wit than by any measure in her characters. Her new book of poems, *Morning in the Burned House*, moves more into deeply into survival territory. It reflects a period in Atwood's life when time seems to be running out. Several of its strongest poems evoke the death of her father, while others reflect her own awareness of old age and approaching oblivion—"the power," as she writes in her

last poem *Shakespeare in Winter*, "all what is not there."

The very fact that Atwood is still writing and publishing poetry is remarkable. Most novelists who begin their careers as poets give up writing verse as soon as their short stories and/or fiction become successful. Fiction writing, after all, is the more profitable occupation, and certainly more lucrative. As well, poetry demands a different sensibility from prose, a different relationship with words. All of English literature holds only one example of a major novelist who was also an important poet: Thomas Hardy.

And he postponed most of his poetic career until he was considered writing fiction.

Atwood's simultaneous achievement as poet and novelist suggests a powerful ability to lead both genres in her particular sensibility. As Atwood novel or poem is more instantly recognizable than most because it is more original than most. That is easy to forget as Atwood becomes an ever more dominant figure on the literary landscape: readers tend to take her uniqueness for granted as they get used to it. But really, she is as rare, as idiosyncratic, as people think.

A few of the poems in *Morning in the Burned House* reflect the feeling, iconoclastic Atwood—the one who likes to run clever, barbs at whatever, or whatever, she thinks

**A leading poet's
new work is
tinged with loss**



MUSIC

Cutting-edge sounds

A Winnipeg music event showcases young composers

The panel of five young Canadian composers had brewed the better odd of a Winnipeg January after-noon to gather to heard discussion. All younger than 30, they debated the challenges of writing scintillating new—or contemporary—classical—music at an age when their Generation X contemporaries are obsessed with rock, and while symphony orchestras are devoted to the music of centuries past. Their conversations ranged from the challenge of writing truly new music to the difficulty of making a good living by it. Vancouver composer Paul Simchen, 28, noted that two months down the line, he could look back to another “first-class royalty cheque” for his efforts. About 30 people, mostly other composers, attended the panel, which could have been any story-line common among members of the artistic fringe. The difference was clear the following night, Jan 22, when all five panelists were featured in a concert of their music, sponsored by the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra (WISO). The program, broadcast live across Canada on CBC Stereo’s newsmusic program, *Two New Hours*, was received enthusiastically by a predominantly young audience of more than 1,000.

The idea that modern symphony orchestras should perform the music of their time is still a novelty in North America. Yet the idea, through the de Maistre Arts Ltd. New Music Festival, breaks the monotony of winter each year with nine nights of adventurous sounds—from full orchestra and string quartets

to electronic tape and electric guitars. The doing has paid off in many ways. The first festival in 1993 sold about 10,000 tickets in a tight season that discourages concert-going, and the Events have risen each year. With admission prices set artificially low—\$40 for the series, or \$21 for most concerts—this year’s event, which ended last Friday, drew more than 22,500 patrons.

The festival attracts composers and performers from around the world, including such heavyweights this year as San Francisco’s popular Kronos Quartet, leading Danish creator Lars Andersson and renowned British composer Gustav Nyman, a second-time visitor who has enjoyed pop-chart success with his work *Just About Now*. *Just About Now* is the festival’s also celebrates Canadian figures. The most recent event featured *News as Love*, an distinguished writing artist-in-residence. “I have to compliment the programming,” said Andersson. “The composers who considered the first night’s schedule with its theme, shattering the Shell (*The Shell*), added ‘My experience with symphony orchestras is that they are either conservative. It is a very unique initiative for a symphony orchestra to organize a new music festival, which we should support.’”

The variety of new music and the festival’s eclectic approach was evident in the Jan. 22 concert, billed Generation X. The program included Chris Paul Herman’s granite string quartet, *Adagio*, and the more expansive quartet writing of Kelly-Maree Murphy’s *The*

The Arxian Quartet, drawing the division crowd as well as usual concertgoers.

to My Sister and Richard Masson’s *String Quartet*, Op. 4. There was also Marissa Hall’s *solitude*, featuring Buddhist temple bells, and John Shriver’s *Prologue*. Shriver’s jarring tape collage of industrial sounds “I think the coming generation of composers has something to look forward to,” says WSO composer-in-residence Glen Bahr. “These composers are learning, my goodness, there are people who actually want this.”

Last year, Beyer made his festival debut with several works, including a concert version of *Just About Now*. After the Winnipeg performance, Canadian sides of the line, which features works by Tom Waits, resulted in more commissions to rock music. “To have being at the festival did enormously boost my profile in this country,” he says. This year, he introduced *The Rat Guard*, a bass and cello concerto series for Canadian Lawrence Cheney.

The idea for the festival came in 1988, when the personable Bramwell Tavey signed on as the WSO’s artistic director. Encouraged by the support for new music in his native England, Tavey envisioned a larger version of these London gatherings. The project gained momentum when Tavey secured Winnipeg-born Bahr as the WSO’s first composer-in-residence. With the support of de Maistre, Bahr, Tavey and the WSO’s executive director, Barry McFarlan, launched the first festival in 1992.

Tavey, says Bahr, “is not afraid to do new things.” Bahr adds that the music was “not taken that by surprise.” “We’re not thinking it would have any popular appeal, or that we would be trying to change the first line of music. I think it became clear just because it was so popular right off the bat, and we were able to sell tickets and get critical attention, that we had a tool in our hands out the outlines of a contemporary literature. By that I mean sharing the culture.”

That sharing takes many forms, from the uncommon sight of younger listeners to (often and thus) mapping among the traditional concert hall seats and dressers, to the annual evening of genre-bending with artists from other disciplines. This year, that included a dance choreographed by Tom Street of Winnipeg’s Contemporary Dancers and a guitar/violin duo written by jazz musician Greg Laws for himself and WSO concertmaster Owen Hogg.

The festival’s reputation for fostering a community has prevailed. “What the brand is to just a festival festival,” says Kronos Quartet violonista David Harrington. “The idea that in the middle of winter there can be a festival that brings so many aspects of music together—and from everything I understand about the festival, it brings the city together too—this is a wonderful community that we can have.”

RONALD McFARLAN in Winnipeg



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Why L.A. dreads the O.J. verdict

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Los Angeles, home of floods, fires, earthquakes, riots, double murders and real estate, has murder dramas running the newsweek cycle all of the world. It is the only town in the globe where there are no pedestrians.

The home of the freeway, where everywhere is 30 km from anywhere else, La-La-Land lives by the automobile not the sidewalk. Los Angeles is highly suspect. A politician feels as lonely as a teardrop in the Gobi Desert.

Last week your chief agent was on a major tour throughout the case of doomsday opposite the classic old Biltmore Hotel, which looks as if it inhabited once today only by the Vanderbilts and the Morgans. An aggressive chap of dicker but grew even more aggressive when I declined his offer to contribute to his wallet.

"Thank you very much," he screamed to the familiar kindly face of street people. He followed at close distance for some time, shouting "O.J. is a son of a bitch!" Then he'll have some money like you white folk?

Though I was aware that Mr. Simpson had been shot at least before last June 12, I decided not to go as much with the gun, my weapon of only an umbrella clearly no match for his age. It would have been a short contest.

O.J. and his men and his bare and nose and dead wife and his poor beloved sons of course dominate all Los Angeles, the city shuddering under the thought of another bloody aftermath of the Redbury bang trial. There have been the latest riots in 100 years at the American version of Eden and some think it is God's intervention. A warning that destruction is about to descend upon the land where George Burns has just celebrated his 90th birthday and, naturally, is still making his clips.

What are the major concerns in the murder case that Shields Holmes would love, then, the only witness to the double-slicing was a dog? It is, of course, the writing among the scribbles in the O.J. courtroom. Judge Lance Ito, no dummy, with more than 200 years or

36 local color points out that American courts on a island of California (rather like Canada used to be kept united by a universal hatred of Toronto. Used to be) Americans hate California, he feels, because the climate is too good, the weather is too bad, because it produced Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, and asked people to movies that destroying the family, and not to mention Mc Donald's and Disneyland.

Up north there are bumper stickers: "Don't Call Me Orange." Possible Link has produced not a murder trial but a television show—a wedding, he says, of four popular grooves. Young and the Restless meets L.A. Confidential and Remains meets Cop meets The Rock in the NFL.

Perhaps not God, but clearly fate, super imposed the opening of the O.J. trial on Super Bowl week. You could transfer one sense to the other, the number of jack writers in Miami is equal number to the crowd media mob camped in "Camp O.J."—the name of the town city of ghost which dates across the street from the courthouse where the smell of fried onions and hotdogs signals when the humans are being fed to the lions, the press waiting they could get it all over with by way of a simple thumbs-up or thumbs-down.

The city of murder and real estate is already cringing in whatever the verdict, the Korean small merchant at White even saw ordering plywood for their store windows. Judge, he while a prosecutor met his future wife, now the high school ranking woman in the screaming Los Angeles Police Department, at a murder scene. Only Sheriff is missing, with the dog that did bark the only witness.

Murder cases like this don't happen in Idaho. Or Rhode Island. Or Wisconsin. Just as the famous murder in England happens in the greasy corners of Lancashire in East London or the gritty little mining towns of Yorkshire, the double-hauling of O.J. could only happen in the state that is a nation to itself, a population larger than all of Canada, is a city that treasures above all fame and fortune and money and sex and you mix them all together and you finish with a smiling dog in the corner at the end of a day that included a young daughter's mental and lawyers who will press in front of the TV cameras until the film runs out.

If you stand on the meadow of the Criminal Courts Building, you can see as on the horizon, on a peak of the Santa Monica Mountains just before they slip into the Pacific, the celebrated ages carved into the slope. HOLLY WOOD That aspect all



BY AP/WIDEWORLD

ghosts, hovering upon his feet, has given two permanent seats in the front rows to two claps who are waiting for the trial.

The New York Times and the rest are told that such prime spots would go to Donnell Dunn, who writes gossipy stuff for the glib magazines, and Joe McGinnis, who is still under fire for making up quotes in a book about Teddy Kennedy.

Judge Ito, no dummy, he wants a prosecutor to a higher court and knows who will play a prominent part in these books. Judge Ito, positioned conveniently as a Japanese-American between the black/white and the yin/yang of Los Angeles life, will not move to a larger courtroom—how he could fill the Rose Bowl—because his office is right across the hall and in such a small court space he has a better chance of controlling the million-dollar eyes of Simpson's Dream Team of lawyers, which already is known as the Schmeck Trust.



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